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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

LOCAL OPTION REPEALED BY THE HOUSE.

24 Yeas to 54 Nays.

Bill to Repeal Tax on Bituminous Coal Lost on First Reading.

Judicial Salary Bill Under Discussion in the Senate.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 2, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Cooper—Authorizing cities of the third class to levy the cost of water pipes on the property abutting the same.

Mr. Vuiry—For the taxation and protection of dogs.

Mr. Ermentrout—To regulate boards of health of cities of the third class.

Mr. Wallace—Construing the acts fixing the location of offices of justices of the peace.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—To regulate the practice of dentistry.

Mr. Ermentrout—Authorizing the recording of recognizances.

Mr. Jones—Relating to exe cutions; also preventing cruelty to dumb animals; also relating to non-suits.

Mr. Ermentrout—Authorizing street railways to construct branches.

Mr. Winslow—Providing for the payment of costs in suits where freehold stay execution is entered before justices.

The following passed finally:

An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, canals and canals owned or leased for the production of ice for sale.

An act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation," approved May 15, A. D. 1874.

An act to authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing national banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, requiring them to record in the information the presence of the person or persons taken as bail, and the location and extent of their property.

An act relative to the pavement of streets, cities and providing the manner of payment therefor.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of S. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best and William McGuire, firemen, for services rendered from October 1st to December 1st, A. D. 1875, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

An act in relation to the settlement of the claims of the State for unpaid purchase money in certain lands in the county of Union.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgages.

An act providing for the improvement and preservation of the falling channel and highway of the river Delaware, making an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars therefor, and declaring the conditions on which the same or parts thereof shall take effect.

An act prescribing certain close times for black bass, brook trout and shad.

An act to provide for the transferring of records of arbitrators, the lien thereof and proceedings thereon.

An act authorizing the use of the unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of councils and all city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people.

An act in relation to banks incorporated and operating under the laws of this Commonwealth and authorizing them to receive deposits.

An act relative to the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

An act authorizing president judges to appoint a reporter and fixing his compensation.

The following were amended and laid over:

A supplement to an act approved April 1, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of certain companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce."

An act authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

The supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony," approved May 11, A. D. 1859, providing for the payment of cost by the county in certain cases and authorizing said county to collect the same from the party convicted; passed reading.

The Senate was discussing the bill to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades, when o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived.

At the afternoon session, the bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the judges of the several judicial districts and of the separate orphans' courts, came up. The question being on the bill's amendment which makes salaries four and five thousand dollars, it was lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend so as to give the president judges five thousand dollars in districts of over forty thousand inhabitants, and all others four thousand.

Mr. Stanton moved to amend so as to pay five thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. Rutan moved to amend by striking out "forty" and inserting "eighty." Lost.

A motion to reconsider Mr. Wallace's amendment was lost—18 to 24.

Mr. Rowland moved to amend to make the salaries of judges in Philadelphia, Allegheny and the rest of the State five thousand dollars each.

Mr. Wallace called for a division of the question.

A vote was taken on striking out "seven" and inserting "five," for Philadelphia, and it was lost—14 to 31.

A second division, to strike out "seven," for Pittsburgh, was lost—17 to 25.

A third division, to make the salaries all the county judges five thousand dollars was agreed to—24 to 17.

Mr. Waream moved to reduce Allegheny from seven to six thousand dollars. Lost 20 to 25.

Mr. Clark moved to reduce the Chief Justice to seven, and Supreme Judges to seven.

Mr. Rutan moved to increase the salary of the Chief Justice to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and of Supreme Judges eight thousand. Agreed to—24 to 22.

Mr. Yerkes moved to increase associate judges from five to eight dollars a day. Lost—12 to 30.

NOTARIES NOMINATED.

The following notaries public were nominated to the Senate: Charles Evans, Jas. Young, Louis Mosser, of Pittsburgh; George W. Over, of Hollidaysburg; David McKee, of Fairview; S. S. Forester, Prospect; Charles P. Wallace, of Beaver; Isaac H. Allen, of Clarion; N. E. Arnold, of Curwensville; E. Sayler, of Oceola; T. S. Woodruff, of Erie; James Offner, of Indiana; A. Reynolds, of Youngsville; W. C. Smith, of Brookville; N. Sinclair, of Jamestown, and C. H. Keyes, of Warren.

HOUSE.

Mr. Zern moved to take up the bill to repeal the Local Option law.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Wolfe and Stewart, but carried—yeas 106, nays 67.

Mr. Christy spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wolfe attempted to speak, but was put off by the previous question.

The bill then passed—yeas 124, nays 54.

The House passed the following bills:

To repeal the Penn township road law so far as relates to Indiana township.

Authorizing town councils to levy and collect gas and water tax.

To fix the compensation of arbitrators.

Authorizing common pleas judges to hold orphans' courts in certain cases.

The House passed nine bills and held five sessions to-day. An evening session is held to consider the bill repealing the ten Bituminous coal tax first reading.

Mr. Foster raised the point that the bill is unconstitutional.

Messrs. Mitchell, Christy, Morgan, Long, and Carson defended the bill and argued the injustice of imposing a revenue tax on the bituminous, as on anthracite coal.

Mr. Rubin claimed that the injustice was more fanciful than real, if the cost of mining was considered. If the tax on coal was repealed, Representatives must be prepared to restore the tax on real estate or a deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. Reighard, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, argued that the Treasury could not afford the proposed reduction in taxation

Mr. Irwin also opposed taking off the tax and argued that taxation should fall on corporations.

Mr. Mitchell argued in favor of taking the tax off bituminous coal and claimed that the Treasury could stand it very well even if it became necessary to cut down some Philadelphia appropriations.

Mr. Fincher claimed that if the tax was taken off bituminous it should also be taken off anthracite coal, but opposed any reduction in the revenues of the State at this time.

Mr. Piper, of Westmoreland, argued that the tax should be taken off bituminous coal to enable Pittsburgh to compete with Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia coal.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Talley, Fincher, Losch and Mitchell.

The bill was rejected on first reading, by 45 yeas to 124 nays.

Adjourned.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The anti-Monopoly State Convention met this morning, 160 delegates being present, with John F. Welsh permanent President.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1875.

The obstructives and slowboys of the House are now fain to admit that the two Houses *will* adjourn finally on the 18th of March. That fact is now regarded as established. The General Appropriation bill will pass finally on Tuesday, in the House, and the other appropriation bills will speedily follow; and as these are the only bills of real, pressing importance, their passage will leave little else to be desired. The Senate will act promptly on these bills, when it receives them.

There are, of course, other bills of considerable importance, which should, of right, be enacted this winter; but there is scarcely one of them that can afford to wait. Many of the pending measures in both Houses are the defeated projects of last session, and quite a number may be characterized as largely mixed with buncombe. There is not, in all the list, a dozen bills of pressing, immediate importance; and the probability is, therefore, that few bills will pass, at this session, the necessity for their passage is not of the most intense kind.

Whatever inconvenience may result from the failure to pass any measure, however, must be blamed upon the House. The Senate has attended to its share of the legislation presented to its consideration: and the House has before it, to-day, more bills from the Senate than it can now pass, if it should addressitself to the work without delay, from this time out.

There is one species of legislation pressed here this winter, which need not excite any lamentation if it should fall. I refer to bills general in their nature, but intended to cover only special cases. This is special legislation in its very worst form, and is an attempt to evade the restrictive provisions of the Constitution. There are scores of such bills on the files of both Houses, general in their character, but intended to be applied to some special case in Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. My conviction is that, even if passed, such bills would never pass the quarantine inspection to which they would be subjected in the Attorney General's office.

On Wednesday Mr. Wallace will take leave of the Senate and transfer himself to Washington. He did not resign earlier, because his resignation would have entailed a special election upon his people, and the session is now so near a close, that his constituents will not suffer by his absence.

There is, in most Republican minds, a feeling of dislike for Mr. Wallace, because he has been a prominent Democratic politician, energetic and positive in his views. Like all positive men, he has incurred the hostility of those who differed from him. Yet I cannot avoid this opportunity for saying that, personally, I have reason to believe him a pure, upright, honest, honorable man. During his thirteen years' service here no one has ever had occasion to regard him with suspicion. No one ever committed the mistake of classing him as a rooster. His hands are clean of all legislative impurity, and his intercourse with his fellow Senators has always been of that obliging, courteous and manly kind which endears men to one another. Even Republican hens can take pettities, but likes the man, and I am sorry in more senses than one that he is to be transferred from Harrisburg to Washington. SPECIAL.

TILTON-BEECHER.

DEACON OVINGTON AND WIFE CALLED.

A Riddling Cross-Examination by Judge Fullerton.

Mr. Holmes, of Winsted, Tells the Hotel Story.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The general impression being that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would take the stand today in the great scandal suit, the Brooklyn City Court room and its approaches were crowded this morning. Seated among the lawyers for the prosecution, was Francis D. Moulton, his second appearance since he left the witness stand. Mrs. Tilton was absent, and her place was occupied by Mrs. Field, near whom sat Mrs. Sheerman and three other ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered while the jury was being called. Theodore Tilton sat in his usual place.

The first witness called was Edward J. Ovington. He was sworn, and in reply to John L. Hill, of the counsel for defense, testified: I am acquainted with the parties to this action, and have known Mr. Beecher for twenty-five years. I once lived within a block of Mr. Tilton, in Livingstone street, and was in calling acquaintanceship with them. Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington were very intimate from 1867 or 1868 up to the present time. I called on Tilton's house after the publication of the Bacon letter, at his request; I told him it was a serious thing to bring this charge against Beecher; he said he wanted Beecher to do him justice. He was very hard on Beecher, and said he was not going to be called a fool or knave, and that it was now his turn to fight, and he would fight it through. He spoke of battle-axes and swords, and said he would not sheath his sword until Beecher was down; this, I think, was on Tuesday. The next time I saw him was at my house, I think on Friday, but I can't recall the date, my wife being present. Mr. Tilton opened by saying: "Elizabeth made a fine confession before the committee; she was a trump; but it was all a fiction; I could go before the committee and weave a fiction in the same manner." My wife then spoke of Mrs. Tilton's health, and said she was pleased to get two letters on the day previous from her. Mr. Tilton desired to know the contents of the letters; my wife told him what they contained in substance. One letter was written in a sad and the other in a cheerful strain; I don't remember what my wife said about the letters.

One of the letters was shown to the witness that he might refresh his memory with in regard to the conversation. He was asked several questions about the conversation, which were objected to and the objections were sustained. A letter was also offered in evidence, but was also ruled out.

Witness continued: Mr. Tilton said: "Beecher never loved a woman as he loved Elizabeth: why does not he come forward for her?" He also said: "Mrs. Tilton has only done as a wife should do in coming forward to testify to a lie for me. Do you suppose my wife would tell the truth if she saw me commit the Nathan murder?" I saw Tilton again in two days after this. I was present at the conversation with General Tracy, Mrs. Tilton, Judge Morse and his wife, before this a short time. General Tracy never had an interview with me, only incidentally in my presence, or that of Judge Morse. I think, though, he spoke to her a few moments when she was down stairs, when he was informing her that the committee were prepared to take her testimony. I am a merchant, and carry on business at 250 Fulton street, this city. I am about to leave the city for Europe on Saturday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Tilton has made her home at my house since the early part of July, 1874. I think on the 8th she came there, early in the morning, about half-past seven; she has been there ever since, except when she was on a visit to Connecticut. I do not know the name of the family with whom she resided; she was absent about four or five weeks of the summer, and during her absence I was in the city; she also spent a short time in Washington, Connecticut. It must have been in the early part of August that she resided with Mr. Gunn at a place called "The Cottage," for about a week; she spent a short portion of the summer at another place, of which I do not know the name; she visited Montclair for about two days; she crossed the ferry and took the cars; I did not put her on the cars, nor do I know who did; she went to the residence of Mr. Tubbs there, and returned to our house in company with him. She went to the Gunnery the second time; I do not know who accompanied her there; she went there in January of this year; she consulted us as to who should go with her there; I remember Mrs. Morse was suggested to accompany her there. I cannot recall any other absences of Mrs. Tilton from my house. Very few persons visited her at my house. Mr. Tracy called first on the sixth of July, towards the evening, at about six o'clock, when I was at home; I did not then know of the appointment of the Investigating Committee, but I learned of it afterwards from my wife. Mr. Tracy was shown up stairs by the servant; I did not see him ring the bell, but I heard it ring, and am certain it was he who rang the bell. When any person rings the bell I always hear them speak. I do not think it could be possible for him to be in the house and me not to have known it. His calls were remarkable, in that they were so unusual. I knew of the committee when they were at the church: I had then had a couple of interviews with them, and was not a complete stranger to them. Before Tracy called I had no intimation that he or some one would call on behalf of Tracy; my wife was in my room when Tracy called; when he remained about five minutes, Mrs. Tilton was up stairs; I remember she went up stairs, because she asked me for the Bible, as she wanted to commune with it alone; I presume she was alone up stairs. Tracy went down stairs after leaving my room; my wife remained in her room when he went out on the street. I believe that when Tracy left the house the first time he went to Beecher's and then returned. The second time he did not see Mrs. Tilton, to my knowledge. My wife and I were present when he came in. I think he told my wife and myself, before he left the first time, that he was going to Beecher's. I cannot say whether this second interview was in the parlor or up stairs, nor can I tell how long the interview lasted. I do not know whether Tracy stayed until the arrival of Judge Morse or not; my impression is that he stayed there until Judge Morse came. The latter came when we were in the parlor. It was in the evening when Judge Morse came to the house. I cannot say whether this interview lasted an hour or two. I cannot tell where Tracy was during the time he was awaiting the arrival of Judge Morse. I was in the parlor and Mrs. Tilton came in with Judge Morse. I do not think she arrived before her father. When she came Tracy and my wife were in the parlor. Tracy then went out and returned with the committee—I think about half-past eight. I learned of the committee a few minutes before they arrived. Tracy asked where Mrs. Tilton was, and I replied that she was down stairs at tea with Mrs. Ovington, and Tracy went down to inform her of the arrival of the committee. Tracy was then nearly a complete stranger to Mrs. Ovington and me. I remember Tracy only occupied two or three minutes when he went down for Mrs. Tilton. I did not see any papers in Tracy's hands when he came up stairs. There were present Messrs. Sage, White, Winslow, Claflin, my wife, General Tracy and myself. The committee sat about half an hour. Mr. Storrs was also present. Two days after this, Mrs. Tilton came to my house to reside, about, I think, the 15th of July. I had no intimation of Mrs. Tilton's coming to my house to reside, and it was a complete surprise to us when she came. I cannot tell how long after the publication of the appointment of the committee Mrs. Tilton came to my house. Mr. Shearman called to see Mrs. Tilton after she came to my house, and Mr. Tracy. I think about fifteen or sixteen times. Mr. Hill also called, but not very frequent. They had interviews with Mrs. Tilton, but I think very rarely alone. Mr. Beecher it is not certain that he was at my house, but I was not present at his interview with Mrs. Tilton. Messrs. Evarts and Porter, I think, called on Mrs. Tilton.

Two of Mrs. Tilton's children, Alice and Harold, went to the Gunnery, in Washington, Connecticut, in September last, where they have been ever since. The youngest, Ralph, has been with us, with his mother. Florence, who is seventeen, was not at our house, nor can I tell where she was. She called about once fortnight to see her mother at our house, but has not called there for the past three weeks. I do not remember her calling when Mrs. Tilton was away, or my refusing to tell Florence her where her mother was. I had heard Florence was residing with her father. She sent a message once asking where her mother was; I returned the answer that it would be better for her not to see her mother, who had requested to be allowed to keep quiet and have a little rest for a while. My first interview was with Tilton after the publication of the Bacon letter, which lasted about ten minutes. He accompanied on a Sunday. I was out driving, and my wife wanted to see Mrs. Tilton. I drove around there, and while my wife was in Tilton came out to see me. The Bacon letter was the subject of our conversation. Mr. Tilton did not send for me on that occasion. Mr. Tilton said then that he had been badly treated by Beecher and Plymouth church, and that he was made to appear in a false light, and as a dog and a fool; that he had been shown up as a knave and a fool and an impostor. He said that Beecher did not do his duty and that he (Tilton) would take care of himself. He threatened to publish the letter written by Beecher. I have been connected with Plymouth church for eleven or twelve years, and was appointed to the office of deacon in January last.

After recess Mr. Ovington resumed the stand and his cross-examination was continued. His attention being directed to his first interview with Mr. Tilton, he said: I cannot recall what Tilton said Beecher should do that would be right. He observed that Beecher should do his duty. In the interview after his wife's testimony, Mr. Tilton said that what she had stated was untrue and was a fiction. I understood that he referred to that portion of her testimony relating to the unconfidence of Beecher. The second interview was at Mr. Tilton's house, a few days after the first. I called there to see them, from curiosity, perhaps. My wife did not accompany me. I had a question to ask Mrs. Tilton about a woman *protegee* of hers who came to the house of mine. I do not know why I said a few moments before that I went to see her for curiosity. This was after my return from Europe. I cannot state definitely why I went to see Mrs. Tilton, but I went there also to see Mrs. Tilton. I do not know that any person asked me to go. I went to see how Mrs. Tilton felt in regard to the Bacon letter. I did not interrogate her about the letter, as she did not seem inclined to speak about it when her husband was present. I made some remark to Tilton regretting that he was in this trouble. He said it was Beecher's own doing, and that he was going to quit if Beecher and Plymouth church were to go on proceedings. I did not, within three days after Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee, take her out driving. I do not remember what occurred on the ninth or tenth of July. I think a day or two before Mrs. Tilton came to my house my wife took her out driving. I was not with them, nor do I know how long they were away or whom they met. I had no intimation that she was coming to stay at my house before it took place. Mrs. Tilton believe, asked her to come to our house and stay if she desired to, and I may have joined in the invitation. I think I heard this spoken of a day or two previous to Mrs. Tilton's coming there. I thought it possible that she might come and stay two or three days before she came to stay. Mrs. Tilton, I think, came to my house once or twice before she went before the committee. Prior to the Bacon letter being published, it was an unusual thing for me to visit Mr. Tilton's house. No person ever told me of Mrs. Tilton's coming to my house before she came there to stay. I remember Mrs. Tilton's arrival at my house and the arrival of her husband after her arrival, but I do not recollect Mr. Tilton stating or reading of the appointment of the committee from a newspaper. I can swear this positively. I first learned of the committee at the interview with Mr. Tracy, but do not know when the fact of their appointment was published in the newspaper.

[Shown a letter.] I remember writing this letter to Florence. I state in it that it was by the 26th of June that I learned of Mrs. Tilton's whereabouts should be kept quiet. I remember making the remark that I was afraid that if Tilton saw his wife she might go back with him. I did not know of any of her friends who advised her to this course, but when I wrote this my wife and I may have advised her to this course. I do not remember that I meant by "her friends in Brooklyn" myself and wife. Mrs. Tilton, I presume, will return to live with my family. No arrangement has been made with me with regard to Mrs. Tilton's support, but I have had conversations with Plymouth church about it. Mr. Tilton, I believe, spoke to me about it. I do not expect to keep Mrs. Tilton for nothing. I received two checks from Mr. Augustus Storrs of $200 each, and a note for $400 towards her support. I deposited them in my name in my own banking firm. These moneys were employed in fitting out Mrs. Tilton's wardrobe, and were not given to Mrs. Tilton. There is still a balance on hand. Small sums of this money were sent to the children by Mrs. Tilton. This was all the money I received, and I never received a promise of any more. While Mrs. Tilton was residing with me she may have come to my store alone, but I cannot recall any instance. I never saw her in the street alone, nor saw her leave my house alone.

Direct examination by Mr. Hill—The children were sent to school at Washington with Tilton's approval. Florence did not go with her mother on the visit to Fairfield. I gave Florence her address at Fairfield, and she started off to join her mother. Florence accompanied her mother to Washington.

Re-cross-examination by ex-Judge Fullerton—When I gave Florence the wrong directions of her mother in Fairfield, I gave it to her unwittingly and by mistake.

Mr. Ovington here descended from the stand and Rufus E. Holmes was sworn. He testified: I reside at Winsted, Connecticut, and am Vice President of a bank there. I was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1869 and 1870. I remember Mr. Tilton's lecturing there in December. I met him at the station and took him to the Beardsley House. He was accompanied by a lady about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age. [Laughter from counsel for the prosecution, in which the audience joined.] I called on Tilton in the evening, and knocked on his door twice. There was no reply. I knocked a third time, and then was going away, when a lady opened the door—the same lady who accompanied him. She said Mr. Tilton was lying down. I saw him lying on the back side of the bed and the clothes turned down. He had nothing on but his shirt, pants and stockings. The lady's hair was dishevelled. Mr. Tilton said the lady had been reading him asleep. There was no appearance of the school-girl in this person; she was a full grown woman.

Cross-examined—I went to the room door and knocked; I did not try the door. When I knocked the second time I heard no noise. When I took a step away I heard a rustle or movement in the room. When I heard the noise I stopped and the door opened and the lady showed herself. I mentioned to her that Mr. Tilton wanted me to show him the church where he was to lecture. The lady said he had lain down to rest. This was in the winter, in December. When she said this I said I would call again, and Tilton said: "Wait a minute and I will go with you." The bed was behind the door, and when Tilton said this the door was thrown wide open. There was no effort at concealment after the door was opened, nor do I know that the lady was endeavoring to conceal anything. She said she had been reading Tilton asleep. The book she had been reading was, I think, Milton's Paradise Lost. Mr. Tilton lectured before the Association that night. I introduced him to several parties after the lecture, among others to my family. I was first notified to appear here on Thursday last, at the request of Mr. Hill.

This concluded the witness' testimony, and Mrs. Ovington was next called. After being sworn she gave her name as Maria M. Ovington, and testified: I am the wife of Edward J. Ovington. I have known the parties in this action since 1865. I have known Mrs. Tilton for the same length of time. I was not intimate with the Tilton family until the fall of 1867. During my husband's illness Mrs. Tilton visited frequently at my house. His sickness continued until the summer of 1868. We then resided at No. 95 Livingstone street. I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal in November, 1872, and after it Mrs. Tilton told me and I offered her my sympathy. Mrs. Tilton was a very religious and affectionate woman, and, as I believed at the time, a well beloved wife. I thought she was a perfect model of Christianity. This was in 1868. I know Mrs. Tilton was then engaged in benevolent purposes. She made it a point to give all the time I think she could to benefiting the poor. On the 26th of June, 1874, my husband brought home the Bacon letter and showed it to me. My husband took me to Mr. Tilton's house. I think shortly after I went into the parlor Mrs. Tilton came down stairs. She looked pale and white. Her health appeared to be feeble. No person was present but Mrs. Tilton and myself. I read the publication to Mrs. Tilton, which I repeated afterward to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts here said that it was four o'clock, and Judge Neilson directed Mr. Hill to proceed with the examination, and inquired if he could finish with the witness this afternoon.

Mr. Hill replied: "Not for half an hour, at least." The court then adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JOHN MITCHEL.

LONDON, March 2.—John Mitchel is utterly prostrated and has frequent fainting fits. It is thought he will be compelled to withdraw from the election contest in Tipperary.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 2.—Steamships Neckar, Wisconsin and State of Georgia, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, March 2.—Steamship Prussian, from Portland, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 2.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93¾. United States five-twenties 1867, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do. 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103. New York Central 92. Erie 20. Illinois Central 92. Refined petroleum 19½d. Spirits Turpentine 24s 3d@24s 6d.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States bonds—5-20's 1867, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands 7 7-8@8; Orleans 8¼. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 54,000 quarters, including 1,000 quarters American. Corn, per quarter, 33s@33s 6d. Shoulders 39s 6d. Bacon 47s 6d. Lard 49s.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather during the past week has been rough. The general aspect of the wheat market is firmer. In the Continental markets quotations have improved 1 shilling. It is thought that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere.

THE TENNESSEE FLOOD.

Waters Subsiding—Damage to Railroads.

NASHVILLE, March 2—The freshet in East Tennessee is reported over. The river is falling rapidly at Chattanooga, and has been on a stand for several hours at Bridgeport, Alabama. The upper part of the Tennnessee river at the latter point is safe. The damage to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road will not exceed $10,000, and trains will run continuously. The Cumberland mountain as usual Friday morning. The Memphis and Charleston road is not seriously damaged; only two small bridges are reported gone and the track moved at two other points. Trains will run as usual as soon as the water subsides at Bridgeport. On the East Tennessee and Virginia road, Friday morning, in numerous places, no important structure have been damaged. It is reported that the damage to that road will not exceed $10,000.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

CAIRO, March 2.—The Cairo and Vincennes train, due here at five o'clock this morning, was thrown down an embankment near Tunnel Hill by the rails spreading. E. A. Burris, driver of the steamer Pickett, had two ribs broken, but will recover. One mail sack was slightly injured.

On the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The west bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, last night was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg, by a broken axle, and a tramp, who was stealing a ride on the forward end of the postal car, was instantly killed. No others were injured.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Pork Packing.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The official report of Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on pork packing in Cincinnati for the season of 1874-5, was made public to-day. The total number of hogs cut this season is 540,-944, a decrease of 40,919 from the previous season. The aggregate gross weight is 150,346,488 pounds, a decrease from the previous season of 12,841,527 pounds. Average weight per head, 278¼ pounds, a decrease of 2½ pounds. Aggregate yield of lard from head, gut, leaf and trimmings, 22,571,799 pounds, a decrease of 504,986 pounds. Average yield of lard, 41 77-100 pounds, an increase of 2 7-100. Average cost of hogs per hundred pounds gross, $6 99 17-100, an increase of $2 40 93-100. Barreled pork produced: Mess, 38,262 barrels; prime mess, 694; clear, 2,770; rump, 2,506. Lard produced—Tierces, 7,945; barrels, 6,993.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—In the absence of official returns of hog packing this season, the following estimate is made, which, it is believed, will approximate closely to the business done: Number packed, 461,947; last year, 463,763. Average weight, 238 pounds; last year, 261. Yield per hog, 54 pounds—which does not include November, when hogs were light; last year, 34½ pounds.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day:—Falling barometer, northwest winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

John W. Chapman has been appointed United States Marshal for Iowa.

Eight Conservative Senators took their seats in the Louisiana Senate yesterday morning.

Lorenzo Thomas, late Adjutant General of the Army, died in Washington yesterday, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central New York refuses to consent to the consecration of Bishops-elect De Koven and Jagger.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the fare for passengers from Baltimore as follows: To Pittsburgh $5, Wheeling $5 50, Cincinnati $6, Indianapolis $7, Louisville $8, Chicago $8, Louis $10.

In consequence of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels at Alexandria, Va., have cancelled their licenses and closed. The Park Hotel, Baltimore, has also closed for similar reasons.

The remnant of the Kiowa tribe of Indians, numbering one hundred and forty, and embracing Lone Wolf, Red Otter and other prominent chiefs, surrendered unconditionally to a scouting party on the Salt Fork, February 25.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announce that on and after March 3d they will reduce the fare from New York to Columbus, from $17 50 to $15 25; to Zanesville, from $16 50 to $15 25; to Indianapolis, from $21 00 to $17 25.

Edward T. Bartlett, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has brought suit, at Minneapolis, against Wm. S. King to recover $125,000 paid to the latter by Richard B. Irwin. An attachment has been levied on a large amount of defendant's real estate.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

He Gives the Tax Bill a Helping Hand.

Southern Claims Bill Reported Last Night.

Probable Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

Louisiana Difficulties Still Unsettled.

Majority Report on Arkansas Affairs Adopted—The Garland Government Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1875.

The President and the Tax Bill.

The President again visited the Capitol to-day and conversed with a large number of Senators. He expressed the view that it would be impracticable to efficiently administer the Government without the increase of revenue assured by the new tax bill. The President was asked whether it would not be practicable to reduce the expenses of the Government and thus come within the receipts. To this he replied that every department of the Government was now conducted with the lowest possible expenditure. In view of this, several Senators agreed to vote for the bill. This indicates its passage.

Southern Claims Bill.

The bill for the payment of the awards of the Southern Claims Commission was reported to-night. The hundreds of claimants benefited have been in a lively state of excitement over the unfavorable prospects of its even being reported. The attempt will be made to have it taken up and passed. The trouble with this bill is that, though it was one of the first considered by the House Committee of Claims, it did not report it to the committee until about a week ago, which did not afford sufficient time to carefully examine all the amounts recommended in it. The objection to the bill is that, in the event of amounts coming to claimants since deceased, the awards are made payable to the heirs-at-law of the principal. The objection that this imposes upon the Secretary of the Treasury a duty of investigation which, in the nature of his office, he is unable to carry out.

The River and Harbor Bill

was reported to-day without amendment in the Senate. It will doubtless receive considerable amendment. It is the present purpose of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to make an effort to put on some initial measures to carry out the water routes recommended. It is also possible that Mr. Alvord's amendment for the levees of the Mississippi will be adopted.

Louisiana Affairs.

Information received here to-day from New Orleans throws doubt upon the peaceable solution of the Louisiana troubles, despite the favorable prospects indicated by the compromise. It is alleged that some of the troops instructed, and in that the colored members of the State Legislature are still not disposed to agree to anything which excluded Pinchback.

Arkansas Reports.

The rejection of the minority report on Arkansas affairs, by a vote of 80 to 153, and the adoption of that of the majority by 149 to 80, settles the right of the people of Arkansas to change their Constitution, and confirms the Garland government in its ascendancy.

Pinchback Once More.

Senator Morton will call up the case of the admission of Pinchback, in the extra session of the Senate.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1875.

The reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and a number of bills reported by the Committee on Pensions passed.

The credentials of S. B. Morey, United States Senator from Texas, were read and placed on file.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to suppress insurrity and elections, known at the Force bill, was read a second time by title.

Mr. BAYARD objected to a third reading, and it was not carried, no motion having been made to refer it to any committee, by a vote of 31 yeas to 22 nays.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor bill without amendment and without recommendation, and the same committee made this report on account of the action of the Senate last night in laying the River and Harbor bill on the table. It was placed on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties, &c.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by adding an additional section repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 and widows of deceased soldiers, on account of disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill would call for less money than any of the other bounty bills which had been before Congress for several years past. It was impossible for any person to make an accurate statement as to what a bill of this kind would cost. The calculations by the auditors were entirely erroneous. He believed the bill would not require more than $30,712,552.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for any bill to pay any legal obligations due soldiers by the Government, but he objected them any bounty due to them under existing laws which they have not received, but that Congress had no power now to pay the amount of money called for by this bill. The soldiers could never be paid for their services in saving the Union, even if all the money in the Treasury and all the property of the Government should be turned over to them. The Second Auditor's office estimated that the bill would require $50,000,000, and the Paymaster General estimated it at one hundred millions. He thought the bill should be postponed until there was money enough in the Treasury to meet the demands of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Alcorn so as to include soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

After some further discussion, Mr. ALCORN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the words "or State," in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the collection for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws. Agreed to—yeas 34, nays 21.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to promote the efficiency of the light house service in the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

THERE is one kind of local option of which the Democrats are undisguisedly in favor. It is on the question of allowing colored people in the Southern States to vote.

IN THE course of the recent Senate debate on the Civil Rights bill, Senator MORTON said: "I am one of those who believe in the right of women to vote, and I have always believed in that." And it will come, sooner or later. If women are fit to vote on town and city affairs, as they are allowed to do in some European countries, why should they be considered unfit to vote on State or national affairs here?

MORE Democrats in proportion to their strength in the House voted for the Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy than Republicans, and yet, last fall, the "subsidy" cry did much toward the defeat of the latter. So did "back-pay," and yet two of the most prominent Democratic candidates for the Speakership voted for "back-pay," and one of them was one of three or four men who got it through. The *Post* has a very short memory with regard to these things, else it would not so earnestly press SAM. RANDALL for the Speakership of the next House.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* intimates that the next National Democratic Convention will be held in St. Louis. A majority of the Executive Committee are said to be in favor of that point, and, judging from the frank admiss ons of the St. Louis press, that rowdies and cutthroats constitute the ruling element in the Democratic party of that city to-day, the selection would seem to be in every way natural and fit. The *Enquirer*, however, makes a similar acknowledgment concerning the dominance of the roughs and strikers in that party in Cincinnati, and hence it is not unlikely that an earnest contest between the two cities for the honor of the convention may ensue.

ACCORDING to the rules of the National Pork Packers' Association, the four months intervening between October and March constitute the regular packing season, although it is expected that so long as the weather remains favorable and hogs come forward in considerable numbers, some of the houses will continue to cut. Up to the first instant the returns from nine leading packing points in the West, including St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Milwaukee, show a total of 3,569,631 hogs, of which Chicago handled 1,683,739. The packing at the same points last season was 3,560,523 hogs, of which Chicago cut 1,520,024. The full returns are not, of course, yet made up.

THE proposition of the Missouri repudiationists to force the creditors of the State to accept new bonds as fast as the old bonds, some $6,000,000 worth of which will mature during the next two years, should fall due, with the time of maturity left wholly with the State, was defeated by the Republican members of the House, but for whose votes against it the infamous scheme would have passed, the Democrats who resisted it being largely in the minority. Not a man, except of that party, advocated or voted for it; and it is to the everlasting honor of the Republicans that by their fidelity and honesty they saved Missouri from being branded with indelible disgrace. The State securities went down with a rush during the pendency of the debate, and it may be set down as certain that this attempt to play the rascal, unsuccessful although it was, will cost Missouri millions of dollars in the end.

THE Virginia Legislature now proposes to embark in the expulsion business. It appears that one MADDOX, a member of the State Senate, assigned his pay to a certain member of Congress from the State, to cancel a debt. Notwithstanding this assignment, however, he drew his pay and pocketed it, and was thereupon arrested for "stealing," found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, the court holding that the assignee had absolute ownership of the assigned pay, and that the assignor stole the money when he took possession of it. His colleagues are now considering his case, which, it must be confessed, is not a very savory one—though whether his dishonesty is of a much more flagrant character than the various repudiation dodges by which the Legislature has broken faith with the creditors of that State, is a question which perhaps these rigorous judges of other men's offenses would not particularly care to discuss.

A HUNDRED and fifty years ago Bishop BERKELEY said—and it is as true now as when written: "All projects for growing rich by sudden and extraordinary methods are ruinous to the public and, in the long run, to the winners themselves." Whatever one man may make in purely speculative enterprises, another is bound to lose, so that in the end nobody is a gainer. Here, for example, is the stock of those Nevada mines, over which the people of the Pacific slope went mad only a few months ago. On the 4th of January stock in the Ophir mine was selling at $315 a share; California was selling at $780 a share, and Consolidated at $715 a share. Then came the bursting of the bubble, and last week the same stock sold at $87, $57 and $445 a share, respectively. The dupes are numbered by thousands, and in not a few instances absolute poverty has taken the place of wealth and comfort with people who sacrificed everything in the hope of gain. It is the old story about making haste to be rich, over-eager, and never selling what you have not got, and never buy what you cannot pay for.

BEECHER'S paper, the *Christian Union*, affects to believe that if the "Force bill" should become a law, "it would fail, as its predecessors have failed, to do any good; and would justly exasperate the Southern people." This is stuff. That some adequate provision to repress disorder at the South, to secure respect for law, to maintain honest elections, and protect every citizen in his constitutional rights, are necessary, is patent to all fair-minded men in the least degree familiar with the temper of the Democracy in those States. It is not the fault of the Republican party that harsh measures must be applied, and if the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is requisite to prevent the suspension of Unionists, let it be suspended. There is not a line in the bill, as it passed the House, to cause any alarm to men who do not intend to overthrow constituted authority or to interfere with the electoral rights of citizens. As well might the *Christian Union* argue that the Seventh Commandment is calculated to "justly exasperate" people who have been guilty of its infraction, as to take the ground it assumes in this instance.

HISTORICAL authorities are by no means unanimously agreed as to the date of the birth of the great painter, sculptor and architect, MICHEL ANGELO. By some, March 6, 1474, is assigned as the date of his birth, whilst others claim that he was born on the first of March, 1475. This would make last Monday the four hundredth anniversary of his birthday, and it is understood that on that day the Italian Government, through its representative, Sig. DEGLILEFFIZI, the Director of the royal gallery at Florence, would break the seal which, when dying, the great artist affixed to a packet, with the solemn injunction contained in his will, that it was not to be broken until the four hundredth anniversary of his birth. The voice from the tomb, which will break the silence of upwards of three hundred years, will undoubtedly make a fresh revelation regarding the political, literary and social affairs of Italy, inasmuch as the packet is said to contain some seven hundred autograph letters of the great master himself, besides some fourteen hundred others from popes, princes, artists, literary men and politicians, all contemporaries of ANGELO. The entire world of scholarship, art and literature, will await with eager interest the publication of these vivid revelations from the crypts of the forgotten past.

THE passage of the Civil Rights bill, at the very close of the session, emasculated as it was by leaving the school section out of it, was a very tardy recognition of duty by the Republicans in Congress. The bill should have been passed early in the session; it should, in fact, have been passed last session; yet it is probable it would not have passed at all, in any shape, had not recent events in the South rendered its passage imperative. The Republican members of Congress were fairly shamed into doing something for the protection of the colored citizens of the nation, by the determination shown by the Southern Democrats to ignore altogether the claims of this class of citizenship. If the Democracy does not like the bill, it has no one to blame for its passage but itself. The massacres in Louisiana and Mississippi, the violent and persecuting spirit of the Southern Democrats generally, and the cordial support given them in all their outrageous conduct by the Northern Democracy, have together compelled the enactment of this measure. The reluctance with which it has finally been made a law is evidence that it would not have been enacted had there not been an irresistible necessity for it. The moral effect of such a measure would have been greatly enhanced, in our judgment, if it had been adopted more upon its intrinsic merits and less from the extrinsic necessity which finally prompted it; but its passage under *any* circumstances, is a palpable gain for the right.

WE CANNOT, as we look back upon the Congress which is just drawing to a close, commend it either for its moral courage or its vigor. It seemed, during all last session, and during a part of the present, to be smitten with judicial blindness and indecision. As the session drew to a close, and events crowded upon its consideration, measures which it ignored when it had the leisure to examine them, it shook off its supineness and addressed itself to its bounden duties; but there is not one of the important measures which were crowded into the last two weeks of the session that should not have been considered much earlier. The Little Tariff bill, the Revenue bill, the Civil Rights bill and the Force bill should all have been brought forward sooner and disposed of earlier; but the cowardice which paralyzed some of the leading Republican members of both Houses seemed to infect, the whole mass, and leave it powerless. Such poor creatures as FOSTER, of Ohio, PHELPS, of New Jersey, WILLARD, of Michigan, BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and SENER, of Virginia, were allowed to infect, for a season, the great body of Republicans in both Houses, and it was only when the hour of actual peril came, that the majority mustered up the pluck necessary to carry through the measures to which their party was in honor bound.

This is not the first time that the party has been placed in peril by chicken-hearted demagogues calling themselves statesmen. The backsliding of TRUMBULL and DOOLITTLE, and the other Republican Senators who refused to vote for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, came very near stranding the party, at that time; but, thank heaven! the party and its principles were greater than its representatives, and it not only threw off its faithless members, but achieved a victory that set JOHNSON at defiance, and wiped out of political existence the dirty traitors who stood by him.

And what the party did then it can do again. A long series of successes rendered the party less careful than usual in 1872, in the selection of candidates for Congress, and the result was that a few cowards crept in, here and there, whose Republicanism was not deep enough to enable them to carry out their principles, when called upon. Their indecision, and trifling, and want of political nerve, helped materially to bring about our defeat in 1874; and now that we are about to get rid of them, altogether, the party will be able to resume its wonted position of fidelity to its principles, and be all the better able when it regains power, to carry them out effectively and fearlessly.

For experience has shown that, although occasionally cursed with weak-kneed, chicken-hearted and terror-stricken adherents, the great body of the party is sound, courageous and trustworthy. Experience has also shown that it is the only party capable of governing the country wisely and safely. The vagaries of the Democrats, wherever they have lately come uppermost, has disgusted the people with *them*. They have no policy, no principle, no purpose, and are held together, as CALHOUN once said, solely by the cohesive power of public plunder. The Republican party is the only party with a policy to enforce; and it must show its ability, in its future course, to seek out men for public places who are not ashamed of their principles nor afraid to stand by them.

IF EVER the co-operative principle is to supplant the wage system, it certainly will not be until workingmen acquire broader and juster views of the relations between capital and labor than the striking pudlders of this city disclosed in the proceedings had at their secret meeting on Monday. It is against all reason to suppose that any manufacturer, particularly in a time of business depression like this, when everybody is on tip-toe of readiness to respond to the faintest indications of a forward movement, would voluntarily stop his works if he could afford to comply with the demands of his workmen. There may be brighter prospects ahead, and we think some signs of improvement are already discernible; but there can be no question whatever, either of the fact that our manufacturing interests, so vital to the sustenance and growth of our city, have suffered tremendously from the general paralysis of trade, or that the injudicious course pursued by the strikers, as we conceive it to be—has largely tended to increase the embarrassment. The personal conduct of the latter, during the strike, has been very creditable to them. None of the disorder and violence which have prevailed in some other manufacturing centers, have obtained here, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this manly bearing on their part may continue until the end. We understand it to be the intention of some of our manufacturers to resume operations with imported labor. The Pittsburgh Bolt Works expect a number of colored puddlers from Richmond, today. We trust there will be no interference, direct or indirect, with these men, or with those who may follow after. Every manufacturing establishment, large or small, that chooses to employ labor from abroad, must be protected, and no outside meddling can for a moment be tolerated. The very existence of the manifold manufacturing industries that furnish the lifeblood of Pittsburgh, depends on this. It is a matter vital to all, and should be thoroughly understood by every one.

THE Force bill, as it passed the House, is one of those measures demanded by the President in his frequent messages to Congress, as needed to enable him to enforce order, obedience to the law, and fair elections at the South. The President, as head of the nation, is held responsible for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of American citizens in their legal rights; but the laws do not clothe him with sufficient power to maintain his authority effectively. In the extreme Southern States he has a turbulent population to deal with, whose hopes have been raised high by the accidental successes, last year, of the Northern Democracy; and their expectations having thus been raised of carrying the next Presidential election, if left unrestricted and unrestrained by the strong arm of the National Government, their purpose has been clearly evinced to carry the Southern States by intimidation and force. In such an emergency, the President must either stand by and see them succeed in this fraudulent way, without power to prevent it, or Congress must clothe him with the requisite legal authority to enforce fair play and obedience to the laws. This is the simple purpose of the Force bill. It confers upon the President the power to enforce the constitutional amendments, in their letter and spirit, and so to save the Southern States from the dominion of a reign of terror, second only to the Inquisition in its fierceness and vindictiveness. It is plain that the nation owes to the colored people of the South that protection in their rights which the citizens of all other sections enjoy; and the Force bill is to accomplish this and nothing more.

Littell's Living Age.

Nos. 1,602 and 1,603 of *The Living Age*, for the weeks ending February 20th and 27th, respectively, have the following noteworthy articles: The Greville Memoirs, from the *Quarterly Review*: The Love and Marriage of Catherine de Bourbon, *Cornhill*: The Emperor of China, *Spectator*: Popes of the Sixteenth Century, *Our Own Fireside*; Chinese Obituary Customs, *Celestial Empire—Shanghai*; An Only Child, *Saturday Review*: Erasmus—His Character, *British Quarterly Review*; Saxon Studies, part V, by Julian Hawthorne, *Contemporary Review*: The Convent of San Marco, part IV.—Savonarola as a Politician, *Macmillan*; A Vandal Venice, *Pall Mall Gazette*; Early Retirements, *Spectator*.

These numbers also contain instalments of "The Story of Valentine and his Brother," and "Alice Lorraine," the latter by the author of the "Maid of Sker," and both unusually good serials.

The usual choice poetry and miscellany complete the numbers. With fifty-two such numbers, of sixty-four large pages each, (aggregating over 3,000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8 00) is low; or still better, for $10 50 any of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, *both post paid*. Littell & Gay, Boston, publishers.

St. Louis lawyers subscribe two dollars per month and have the use of the district telegraph, by which they can be summoned instantly to the different court rooms from their offices or residences.

FROM ROCHESTER, PA.

Religious and Otherwise.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., March 1, 1875.

Our quiet, pavementless town has been for some time in a soft condition. Our "Dads," either because they have "broad acres" themselves, or because those who do have them—their constituents—hold them (the "Dads") by the ears, have thus far given the streets and sidewalks a good "letting alone."

If they could only be induced to expend a little—just a little—of the "dear peoples'" money in the way of street improvements and compel property holders to pave with some kind of material, their sidewalks, many a weary traveler would say blessed be the "Dads," instead of feeling and talking about them as they now do.

Many of our people are sorry at the prospect of soon losing the presence and labors of the Rev. T. S. Hodgson, pastor for the last three years of the Methodist Episcopal church. His people think a great deal of him, and would like very much to retain him, but his limit of three years having expired, this cannot be done.

Meetings have been held at the Baptist church every night since it was dedicated, on the 11th of February, and with very gratifying results. Seventeen have been immersed, and several others are ready to follow. The meetings will probably be continued for some time yet. The new pastor, Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, is very highly esteemed by his church and congregation, who consider his abilities as a speaker of a high order.

The church, notwithstanding the muddy condition of the streets, is often filled to overflowing. ABNER.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The True Political Situation at Washington.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have just received a private note from a very prominent and hard-working member of Congress, which contains in a nut shell some of the causes and dangers of the present political situation of the country. We take the liberty of offering it to you for publication, without the knowledge or consent of the writer, and will be responsible for the same:

"DEAR SIR: I will transmit by mail, to your address, reports of the committees appointed to investigate the Southern outrages. You will find in them statements which will send a thrill of indignation through you.

"The present action of Congress on political questions offers a striking contrast to that of last session; the reason lies in a change of leadership. We have had disclosed the personal motives of many of the Republicans who are seeking preferment through their position as members of Congress.

"Vacillation and treachery have worked demoralization and weakness in our ranks, and at the same time despoiled of honor some of our prominent men.

"Unless we confront the new rebellion with the courage and fidelity of 1861, we may as well negotiate terms of surrender now and not wait for 1876." CAROLUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1875.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

POISE.

Live your own life as conscience moves,
And heart and brain define you;
Resolved to fill alone the grooves
Your attributes assign you;
Not heeding much, if Somnus approves,
That all the world malign you,

Be grand in purpose, brave in act,
As you and Truth decide it;
Swift in defense, slow in attack;
Then, what the issue, bide it;
If opposition bar your track,
Don't turn, but override it.

Stand close to all, but lean on none,
And, if the crowd desert you,
Stand just as fearlessly alone
As if a throng begirt you,
And learn, what long the wise have known,
Self-flight alone can hurt you.

Mount Diable furnishes Californians with nearly all the domestic coal they use.

Pirate Semmes is becoming more cruel than ever. He goes about lecturing.

The model agricultural farm of Iowa has to buy milk. This is milking experiment dry.

Wherever any Democratic Legislature has met this winter, Job and his sons came also.

The Catholics are doing a great deal of temperance work, and they are doing it well, too.

Bluff old Ben Wade is warmly proposed, to beat Allen in the next Ohio Gubernatorial contest.

Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, is opposed to a high tariff. Cotton always has been for free trade.

The Mississippi Valley Dental Association assembles in annual convention in Cincinnati to-day.

"Vaticanomania" is what ails Gladstone, according to the New York *Commercial*. "*Phobia*," is it not, rather?

Whatever remaining measures the present Congress may or may not fail to pass, it will to-morrow pass in its chips.

Quite a formidable opposition to admission as a State is developing itself in Colorado. It should have come earlier.

Ohio is a great State for fools as well as wise men. It has 134 more idiots in her asylums than any other State in the Union.

Down in the world. Wuerpel, an absconding cashier of a St. Louis bank, is at work as a common laborer in a Mexican mine.

The meteorological summary of the Signal office for the past month shows it to have been the coldest February for five years.

The suit of the city of New York against Boss Tweed, for $11,000,000, comes on in the Supreme Court of that State, this month.

A cannon that roared defiance at the Alamo has been cast into a bell, and now calls the good Episcopalians of San Antonio to church.

The passage of the Force bill by the Senate will insure peace and tranquility to the Southern States, hence the opposition of the *Post*.

The young Muscovy Duc Alexis is playing the very deuce with the court traditions of Europe. He is living happily with his wife.

Eighty thousand buildings in New York were deprived of water by the freezing of the supply pipes, during the late severe weather.

The Chicago *Tribune* wants an extra session of Congress, so that the Democrats can "show their hands." Hope they'll wash them first.

The Woodhull blood is up, with respect to the actors in that scandal case, and she proposes to talk now, whether she is invited or not.

Canada is at length beginning to bestir itself in good earnest to secure a creditable exhibition of its industries at the great Centennial.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $92,451 50. Assets, next to nothing.

Relapse. Van Pelt, the ex-crusade temperance reformer, is now in the workhouse at Wilmington, Ohio, for disturbing a religious meeting.

The recent letter of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm to the COMMERCIAL on Ortwein and the Hamnett tragedy, is attracting widespread attention.

The national bank currency issued under the late act of Congress amounts to $1,606,000, which will necessitate the retirement of $1,244,000 in legal tender notes.

A great German camp is being formed on the left bank of the Rhine. It will be a visible "warning" to France to mind what she is about, and not do it any more.

Ex-lawyer Pert, of New York city, was on Sunday last installed as pastor of a New Hampshire Presbyterian church. He preached a very pertinent sermon.

Only one building in Houstonia, Mo., through which a terrible tornado passed last week, was spared, and that was a saloon. Will the crusaders explain?

The production of bullion for 1874 on the Pacific slope is the largest product ever reached in this country. It amounts to $74,400,000, of which $26,350,000 was gold.

Brigham Young owns $600,00 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Utah Central Railroad, which, although only thirty-eight miles long, does a business of $100,000 per month.

Chicago has been trying to anticipate the day of judgment again. If they go on at their present rate, by-and-by they won't be able to get a fire insurance policy on an ice house.

Grave results are apprehended from the prolonged strike of the Indiana miners, who grow more sullen, stubborn and savage, as starvation stares them more closely in the face.

Eleven Illinois railroads, with an aggregate of 2,116 miles of lines, have passed into the hands of receivers during the last six months, by reason of their inability to pay their way.

If the evolution theory accords with truth, there is danger that the people of this city will ultimately develop into long-legged, web-footed waders—unless our Street Commissioners attend to their duties better than they have heretofore done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPORTS THAT KILL. By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, author of "Old Wells Dug Out," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who have read Dr. Talmage's book entitled, "The Abominations of Modern Society," published three years ago, will find this book a sequel. It is a series of discourses designed to present the curse of bad books and newspapers, the ruinous effects of strong drink, evils arising from theater going, sinful use of money, show the benefits of a pure life and suggest healthful forms of amusement. Like every thing emanating from the pen of this *live* minister, these sermons are diamond pointed and cut right and left with the precision of a Damascus blade. The picturesque style of Dr. Talmage's language, and the dramatic form of expression in his discourses, make his pulpit utterances impressive and effective.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF THE HOUSEHOLD. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few books of this size contains so much real practical, common sense views as this one. It comprises one of the "Bazar Series," which have been received with such marked favor, especially in the family circle. The polished style observed in the treatment of the subjects in hand, is a guarantee of the suitability for the most pure and refined of the gentler sex. This volume treats of marriages, establishment, servants, housekeeping, children, home-life and company. Without indorsing all the theories advanced, we can and do cheerfully commend the book as one worthy to enter every family circle in the land.

THE VOICE IN SPEAKING. By Emma Seiler, author of "The Voice in Singing." Translated by W. H. Furness. With illustrations. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is manifestly apparent the same excellent features that were seen in the author's book on "The Voice in Singing." It is a scientific treatise in so far as to present the most rigid scientific principles, and yet of such a practical cast of thought, that the general reader may easily understand its drift. The importance of training the voice to perform its functions in the highest and most graceful form makes the study of voice culture a necessity to keep pace with the demand of the age, especially upon public speakers. The different chapters treat of the laws of melody, fulness, distinctness, etc. The last chapter, or appendix, on "Clergymen's Sore Throats," commends itself to that class of public speakers. The translation has been made with much precision.

ONE WOMAN'S TWO LOVERS; or Jacqueline Thayne's Choice. A story by Virginia F. Townsend, author of "The Hollands," "Six in All," etc. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

For sprightliness of style, grouping of the plot and purity of sentiment, as a romance, this volume will command the attention of every lover of fiction. The authoress stands deservedly high in literary circles for the high qualities, which are peculiar to her writings. It is just the kind of a love story that will find plenty of readers, and many will be glad to know how one woman managed two lovers and fortunately made choice of the right one at last. The gist of the story is that such were the beauties of mind and person of a young lady, that she attracted two lovers—equal in most respects, except the great heart won the prize.

THE SCIENCE OF SENSIBILITY (Intelligence), or Simple Element of Soul: and the Spirit of Life and Origin of Species, and Natural Cause of the Constancy of each Species to its Type. By John Nelson Smith. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 50. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few readers will be willing to indorse the "salvance" theories of the author, though it may be as he affirms, "an age of bold thought." In the introductory chapter the author carefully defines the theories advanced in discussing the "Science of Sensibility," and professes to give the true natural theory of the origin of species, with evidence in support of his views. In this investigation he thinks it will take him into the upper regions of spiritual life. While we think the author's positions are untenable, we regard the work as the product of a cultivated mind.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. By Thomas Babington Macauley. Published by Albert Mason, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It would be useless to occupy space to speak of the grandeur of Macauley's writings in this day. His fame for coming years is assured, and such is the classic finish of his essays that they are justly regarded as models. This collection was thoroughly and completely revised, and in this improved form has been handsomely reprinted in one volume by the house, and sold at a reasonable price. It is a handy volume and a good size for library purposes.

A FREE LANCE IN THE FIELD OF LIFE AND LETTERS. By Prof. W. C. Wilkinson. Published by Albert Mason, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author has rapidly risen to fame by his scholarly publications. As a writer for periodicals he is far above the average of magazine contributors. There is an elegance and finish about everything he writes, which indicates severe mental culture. His manner of presenting things is novel and unique, and is never tame or commonplace. While we award him exquisite skill and taste in grouping together his thoughts, we do not always accord with his views. These essays show the peculiar traits of mind exhibited by George Elliot, Bryant and Lowell, as writers. Prof. Wilkinson gives notice that his purpose was more "a declaration of independence," than "a declaration of war" on his views of these authors. His opinion of "George Elliot" is a very excellent one, in fact, he classifies her alone in the realm of literature. The paper on "Erasmus" is able and scholarly, and indicates painstaking care. The other essays will be found worthy of reading.

DRESS REFORM. A Series of Lectures delivered in Boston on Dress as it affects the Health of Women. Edited by Abba Goold Woolson. With Illustrations. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have embodied in this little volume four lectures by female physicians and the fifth by the editor, Mrs. Woolson. The origin of the dress reform occurred in a paper read before the New England Woman's Club, by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which led to the delivery of this series of lectures by some of the leading minds in the movement, and to the opening of a store in Boston for the sale of the new styles of garments. These lectures are presented in fine taste and will tend to win the admiration of opponents. It is not necessary to indorse everything, but some of the proposed reforms should be adopted. Without attempting an analysis of the contents of this volume we think it contains many things which commend the subject to sensible women.

THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK, with the Conquest and Loss of France. With five Maps. By James Gairdner. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. 12mo. Pp. 262.

This series of "Epochs of History" is edited with considerable taste and ability by Edward Morris, M. A. It is quite a succinct and graphic form the striking events of more than one hundred years. The book is a fine condensation of the subject, and simply adds an outline sketch of that period. It is just the kind of a book that suits this busy age, and the whole series is to be of this character. We have here "much in little." The design of the series is to furnish valuable historical information and make it easy of access. We repeat, it is a capital book, especially for young people. We understand the series will appear rapidly. This book is nicely printed and sold at $1 00.

THE LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST, with Reminiscences and Personal Recollections. By James Rees (Colley Lucy). Cheap edition; paper cover. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rees enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Edwin Forrest for nearly fifty years, which gives him such facilities for the work. The volume contains a full and complete history of Mr. Forrest's life, from the time of his birth until the time of his death, as well as reminiscenses, personal recollections, and many anecdotes and incidents which have never been published before. The volume also contains a life-like portrait of Edwin Forrest.

HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor in the University of New York. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the twelfth volume of the "International Scientific Series" of the Appletons. We have frequently commended this series for its diversity of scientific subjects and the marked ability of the different volumes. This work, by Prof. Draper, who has a widely extended reputation as an author, is perhaps the ablest work yet issued. It shows his great learning, research and culture, and coming from such a source and upon a subject of so much vital interest, the criticisms have been full and generally at variance to the Professor's views. The title of the book hardly expresses its character, as there is no real conflict between religion and science. There is, however, between superstition and science. It seems very clear to impartial minds that Professor Draper fails to comprehend religion in an evangelical sense, and as revealed in the Word of God. Viewing the "conflict" from his standpoint, there probably exists what he attempts to prove, but his position is untenable and very much in keeping with the notions of the Theodore Parker school of religionists. While we acknowledge the ability of the author, his great researches and valuable facts collected, we regret to see the partisan view taken by one who ought to know better, considering the character of his early religious training. In this connection it is refreshing to note Rev. Dr. Crosby's (Chancellor of the University in which Dr. Draper is Professor) sentiments, expressed in a lecture recently before the Association for the "Advancement of Science and Art," as follows: The conflict between Religion and Science" and the conflict between the "Bible and Science" are not equivalent expressions. Religions are manifold, the Bible is one. Religions are largely subjective, the Bible in its letter is objective. In its contest with religion as religion it has been represented by courts and councils. Science has often gained a decided victory, for she has been the advocate of truth, while religion was the advocate of error. Such a contrast has often taken place, and in these the world was indebted to science for deliverance from the bondage of superstition and ignorance. But between the Bible and science we may deny that a conflict ever existed. It is common to use this phraseology of antagonism, but it is from a confusion of ideas to which I have alluded. That which has been supposed to be a conflict between the Bible and science, when reduced to its lowest terms, is simply an attack by a few scientific men upon the Bible. These scientific men assault the Holy Scriptures, but the Scriptures make no counter attack on science. The Bible is on the side of science.

THE SQUIRE OF WALTON HALL; or, Sketches and Incidents from the Life of Charles Waterton, Esq., the Adventurous Traveler and Daring Naturalist. By Daniel Wise. With six illustrations. New York: Nelson & Phillips (Sunday School Department). 16mo. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Almost anything Dr. Wise would write about we are disposed to indorse. Of "The Squire of Walton Hall" we have no hesitancy, regarding it as a veritable narrative of curious, amusing and instructive facts, taken from the life of Mr. Waterton, an Englishman from Yorkshire, who spent a long period in the wilds of South America in pursuit of knowledge. It is a tale of exciting interest, full of incidents that give amusement as well as instruction. Dr. Wise's charming style and pure English is stamped on every page. It deserves a place in every Sunday school library in the land.

THE FULL ENVELOPE; or Gleanings for Youthful Readers. By Rev. R. Donkersley, author of "Facts About Wives and Mothers," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

The reader of this *melange* will be led to wonder where Mr. Donkersley gleaned so many choice things. It is truly a "Full Envelope," and embraces almost every thing that young people are anxious to know. The charm of the volume lies in the fact that these sketches, incidents and anecdotes, points a moral and contains lessons calculated to do the reader good. It ought to be, and we doubt not, a popular book in Sunday schools.

HELENA'S CLOUD WITH THE SILVER LINING. By the Author of "How Majorie Watched," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Joseph Horner, 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

We can assure our little friends this is a beautiful and bright story. Helena, the heroine and central figure of the happy group in the plot, is exquisitely drawn. Best of all there is a vein of godly lessons running through it, which tends to leave salutary impressions on the mind of the reader. It ought to be in every family.

SCHOOL LIFE OF BEN AND BESTIE. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This is a sweet story of the lights and shades of school life, with the usual episodes of every day duties at home and in society, step by step up to the years, when they enter upon its full responsibilities. Throughout the story there are indications of the operations of grace upon their youthful hearts. It deserves a place in the Sunday school library.

LUCIEN GUGLIERI. By Mary B. Lee, Author of "Rosedale," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

No person can read this pathetic story of how little Lucien was stolen from his Italian home, near Naples, brought to this country by the thief and made to play the violin for money—how his agonized parents and little Nettie followed him to this country and rescued him—without tender feelings.

PERSONAL.

The daughter of Postmaster General Jewell teaches a class in a colored mission school in Washington.

Mr. Ralnitecrioony, Prime Minister and commander of the forces in Madagascar, is about to make a visit to this country. Young ladies, prepare to throw yourselves away.

Mrs. M. E. Lowery, leading actress of Ford's Theater, Baltimore, has turned evangelist, preferring to preach the Gospel to the ease and luxury of dressing and living on seventy dollars a week.

The following from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Chapter 20, possesses some interest at the present time: "Constantine was satisfied that secret impurity would be less pernicious than public scandal; and the Nicene Council was edified by his public declaration that if he surprised a bishop in the act of adultery, he should cast his imperial mantle over the episcopate sinner."

A band of Western Indians were visiting the Treasury Department a few days since, and were taken into the Secret Service division where there are numerous photographs of people of peculiar character, embracing thieves, counterfeiters, etc., men, women and bovs of all nations and colors, but no Indians. After looking over the entire lot the spokesman of the Indian party, turning to his white escort, drew himself up proudly, and, with a majestic wave of his hand toward the group of pictures, said, "Ugh! No Injun there!"

A very enjoyable legislative ball was extinguished the other day in Carson, Nevada, through the everlasting jealousies of womankind. The feminine aristocracy of the town quietly resolved that the aforesaid legislative ball would be too promiscuous an assemblage for their dainty highnesses, and they decided not to countenance the vulgar episode. Whereupon the wives of the legislators also held a meeting, and resolved that they were as good as the ladies of the aristocratic clique. The consequence was, both factions stayed severely at home, and the members of the Legislature met and had to content themselves with a stag dance.

The following is the text of Andrew Johnson's reply to the invitation of the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee to take the stump in that State during the present canvass. A brief allusion to the Democratic party and the Constitution will be recognized as familiar and characteristic: "Dear Sir: I am too busy, and your weather is too cold for me to think of going up to New Hampshire this winter. All our troubles have arisen from the Democratic attempt to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution in 1861-5. The only obstacle to peace now is the refusal of the Democratic party to concede equal rights to all men. When I say that I am for equal rights, I mean it; but when you say it you don't mean it. When the Democratic party gets right on this question, then the Constitution will be safe, and you can command the services of Yours truly, ANDY JOHNSON."

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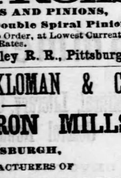

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Baled Hay, &c.

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847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans,

15 barrels EGGS,

50 barrels Choice Silver-skinned Onions,

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 tubs Roll Butter,

150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons),

30 barrels 2-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

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Bankers and Brokers,

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

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Postoffice Box 5026. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1856.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, J. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. Hartley, G. W. Hallman, A. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

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W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia,

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

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Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Moser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 67 Chatham street, S. G. Murphy, 74 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

White Star U. S. Mail Line

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,

Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all ports. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

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BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy,

REPUBLIC.....Capt. Charles,

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PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

801 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875.

Monetary affairs in this city are moving along with great steadiness, if it is proper to say moving going when the financial current is so nearly at a stand still. Everything remains about as last reported. Business paper, according to date and shade of quality, ranges from 7 to 10 per cent.

—In the light of such facts as are presented by the report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, published by us yesterday morning, it is astonishing to read the attacks of the Grangers upon "corporate monopolies." In this report it is stated that the average rate on east bound traffic, which covers the transportation of the produce of the West, including live stock and property of the highest classes, has been but 882-1000 of one per cent. per ton per mile. The popular prejudice is against the consolidation of small companies into one great corporation, because of the fear that competition will thus be suppressed, leaving the public in the hands of a great monopoly. The policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been to extend, by consolidation or lease, its lines to the leading points of the West, until now it is the largest and most wealthy company in the world, and the result of this policy has been to give to the people of the West the transportation of their products to the seaboard at the low rate above stated.

The very success of this policy of consolidation brings into existence opposing lines of almost equal strength, and the struggle of these mighty competitors for the traffic of the country results in the cheapest possible rates of freightage. This is evidenced by the present attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The question of cheap transportation, which is troubling Western legislators, has been solved by the policy of railroad consolidation, and these gentlemen may rest assured that all the legislation possible cannot accomplish what has been accomplished by the rivalry of the four great lines of railroads that now extend their arms to every part of the continent, each one eager to grasp from the other the traffic within its reach.

—In the stock market, Northwestern and St. Paul, both common and preferred stocks, declined on account of the failure of expected legislation at Madison affecting them. Pacific Mail is strong under the report that Gould is buying it, and because it is now generally believed that the Pacific Railroad people have secured a controlling interest in the stock, and need not wait for the May election if they desire to enter the Board of Directors sooner. The Wisconsin stocks were vigorously sold down by speculators who purchased on this condition that the Legislature will adjourn leaving the Potter law in full force. In this way a very large short interest has been created, but we would remind operators of the time Mr. Gould cornered one of these stocks and jumped it to 285 per share.

—The latest news is that the opponents of legislation for the relief of railroads have invited a conference with those who favor the bill of the railroad commissioners and that a compromise is not an unlikely thing.

—Amasa Walker has written a letter on the subject of the resumption of specie payments in which he criticises Secretary Bristow's plan and gives suggestions for a simpler one and, while he says, "intelligent and patriotic men who claim only the good of the nation differ widely in opinion as to the best mode of accomplishing the object," he gives his own opinions with fairness. In regard to the repeal of the legal tender act he says:

The first recommendation of the Secretary is, "to call in and destroy the United States notes (greenbacks) shall cease to be a legal tender for all obligations between citizens." We have never heard objections, we think, to this course, and the first is, that it is unnecessary, since the notes are now brought to par with coin there can be no occasion for it, and until they are it would do more harm than good. In the next place it may be justly regarded as an arbitrary measure. The people have been compelled, under the supposed absolute necessity of war, to accept irredeemable notes in payment for their property, and not, therefore, to be deprived of the use of them, as money, while they are used at all. Where existing contracts call for these notes as a legal tender, is it not, in fact, guilty of partial confiscation, if not flagrant, to take away a part of their value? If so, is there not, to an equal extent, a violation of the obligation of contracts?

The measure seems also to be unjust, since it must impose a loss on every other class, whatever loss or depreciation may be occasioned by the repeal. They must accept these notes as money, and receive them on all account claims, of however long standing; and, if there are debts due to them and coin, and there certainly must be, the creditor will suffer the loss whether more or less. Whenever the greenbacks are worth the gold, they will be rightfully declared no longer a legal tender, but not before.

—The Comptroller has issued the following circular concerning the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1875.

Section 15 of the act of February 8, 1875, provides that a bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents.

By this enactment, checks, &c., drawn on the above banks are taxed, as well as those payable at sight or on demand; so also are *receipts* and all *other writings* taken by banks, bankers or trust companies for the payment of money by them.

Collectors are hereby instructed to cause a copy of this circular to be delivered to all banks, bankers and trust companies within the respective districts, and to note upon their lists of such banks, &c., the date of delivery.

Respectfully, W. DeCOURCY THORNLEY, Commissioner.

—The report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with Saturday, February 27th, 1875, is as follows:

Exchanges received	$3,847,574 23
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	$7,695,184 46
Balances paid	$ 655,933 94
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	$1,311,867 88

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 2, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅞	...	119⅞	...	119⅞	...
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	...	117⅝	...	117⅝	...
5-20's, 1865, reg	117⅛	...	117⅛	...	117⅛	...
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅝	...	118⅝	...	118⅝	...
5-20's, 1867	119⅛	...	119⅛	...	119⅛	...
5-20's, 1868	119	...	119	...	119	...
10-40's, coupons	114⅛	...	114⅛	...	114⅛	...
10-40's, reg	114⅛	...	114⅛	...	114⅛	...
New 5 per cents	115	...	115	...	114⅞	...
Western Union Tel.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Quicksilver	32	...	31½	...	31½	...
Pacific Mail	39⅜	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Adams Express	...	...	111	...	111	...
Pacific Express	...	...	101½	...	102	...
Wells-Fargo Express	...	...	85½	...	85½	...
American Express	...	...	...	...	63¼	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Central	101⅞	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Illinois Central	100	...	100	...	100	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93⅛	...	93⅛	...	93⅛	...
Chicago & Northw'n	40⅝	41	41	42⅜	41⅛	41⅛
Do preferred	82	...	82	...	82	...
Rock Island	103⅛	...	103⅛	...	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul, common	34	...	34¼	...	34¼	34¼
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash, common	12¼	12¼	12¼	...	12¼	11¾
Fort Wayne	99	...	98⅞	...	98⅞	...
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	...	31½	...	31½	...
Union Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	...	42¼	42¼
Harlem	128⅜	...	128⅜	...	128⅜	...
Hannibal & St. Jo.	28	...	28	...	28	...
Iron Mountain	9	...	9	...	9	...
C. C. C. & I.	63	...	63	...	63	...
Tennessee, old	65	...	65	...	65	...
Do. new	62	...	62	...	62	...
South Carolinas, Ap	32	...	32	...	32	...
South Carolinas, mid	30	...	30	...	30	...
Missouri 6's	97	...	97	...	97	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¼	....
Pennsylvania Central, scrip	10⅞	....
Reading, sales	50⅞	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	122½	....
Oil Creek	11½	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾	....
Lehigh Navigation	92	92¼
Central Transportation Co	9¼	4¼
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b	75¾	75

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

There was an average trade in most departments of mercantile business to-day, without many marked features except in country produce, in which trade was active, the demand for apples was very sharp and quotations on prime peachblows from store went up to $1 15 @ 1 20 ₱ bushel. At the Chamber of Commerce no transactions were reported, the entire time of the meeting being occupied by the active discussion of the annual election of officers, which elicited great interest.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....1,962 Apples, bbls.....77
Corn, sks.....340 Wheat, sks.....787
Oats, sks.....3,398 Butter, pkgs.....72
Bacon, tcs.....69 Hay, bales.....586

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was only moderate, being largely in a jobbing way from store. No sales in round lots were reported at the Chamber of Commerce this morning. Receipts are about an average except in oats, which are coming in very freely. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30 @ 1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27½ @ 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 17. Corn was in moderate demand with an average supply. We quote shelled, 57@58c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 75@76c for high-mixed; 71@72c for low-mixed; car was steady at 75@76c for prime yellow; 72 @74c for mixed. Oats are in liberal supply, over 8,000 bushels being reported to-day. The market was a trifle easier, but without quotable change, at 60@60c per bushel for white; 62@64c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mixed wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 35c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $6 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in ₱ bbl packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new do $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $4 25@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00 @22 00 for No. 1; $21 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Market active with a good supply. Choice home apples are quoted at $2 50 @3 50 ₱ bbl; $2 50@2 75 for choice; $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

BUTTER—Receipts in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, firkins and tubs; 55@56c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 per bushel; medium at $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 60@1 70.

BUTTER—Receipts are liberal, and the market is easy with an active demand. The market is quotable at about 20@28c for choice, strictly choice being quoted by some dealers at 30c ₱ ℔; and 20@24c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 26@28c ₱ ℔, in small lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 24@25c ₱ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $4 00 ₱ cwt.; $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-℔ packages, at $5 50 ₱ bbl for common to good.

CHEESE—Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote at 10¾@17c ₱ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York factory, 16@18c; Sweitzer, 18@21c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—Receipts continue liberal and prices are easy. We quote strictly fresh at 25c; limed are quotable at 22@23c per doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ℔, 30@50c, as to quality.

HONEY—Is quoted at 30c ₱ ℔ in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Market very strong with a light supply, and active inquiry. The market is quotable at $1 75@1 20 for prime peachblows from store; medium grades bring 60@75c.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations are 11@12c for chickens; 9@10c for ducks.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5½@6c ₱ ℔; choice berries 10@11c; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ₱ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@ 25c ₱ ℔ for clover; prices for blossom 25@27c. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote at 6c ₱ ℔ for choice; timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 25@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2 50.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for primey; inferior 10@12c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1875.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring 85¼c spot or seller March; 87¼c seller May, 91¾c seller June; No. 3 spring rejected 78@78¼c; No. 2 red Milwaukee $1 02@1 14¾; amber Western $1 26@ 1 27; white Western $1 29@1 34. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley in fair demand at $1 25@1 30. Malt heavy. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts 140,000 bushels. Mixed Western 60c; yellow 58c; yellow 57@58c. Oats unchanged. Hay steady at $10 00@12 00 for oatmeal and $12 00@ 13 00 for timothy. Butter heavy; Western 12@21c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky irregular; unsettled and lower at $1 05. Cloversced dull and heavy at 10½@10¾c ₱ ℔.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum firm; refined 14½@14¾c; crude in barrels 9½c. Clover seed 10¼@12c ₱ pound. Flour—demand less urgent and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 30@1 31; amber $1 32@1 33. Rye firm at $1 05. Corn in good demand; prices firmer; yellow 74@75c; mixed Western 73@74c; white 76@77c. Oats declining; white 56@58c. Provisions—Pork $19 50@20 00. Beef hams 18@ 19c; smoked do 15@16c. Bacon—shoulders 9½@10¼c; smoked shoulders 12½@13c. Whisky $1 04 @1 05. Butter steady; choice to fancy Brandywine county extra 35@36c; do fresh 33@34c; Western extra 28@30c; do firsts 24@27c; do colds 22@23c. Northern extra 28@30c; York fancy 26½@27c. Eggs firm; Western 23@24c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour active; Western superfine $4 00@4 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red Western $1 17; red Pennsylvania $1 16@1 20. Corn active for all grades; Western mixed 56c. Oats dull; white Western 39c; mixed 37@38c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $19 00@19 50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 12½@12¾c. Hams 14@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm and active; good to fine Western tub and roll 22@26c. Petroleum firm; nominally 7½@ 8c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally $1 10@1 11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at $1 07@ 1 10. Corn active at 65@67c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Rye quiet at $1 12. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs quiet at 25@ 26c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged, whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents.

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THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 2, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.30	27	88	N.	Fresh.	Foggy.
2 P.M..	30.18	26	76	W.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M..	30.28	24	87	N.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.18 Highest thermom.... 27
Mean thermom.... 25.2 Lowest thermom.. 24
Rainfall.....

Frozen Main Water Pipes.

Parties wishing to have main water pipes thawed, by employing H. HOUSTON & Co.'s Steam Thawing Machine, can have them thawed on short notice, thereby saving great expense in digging and time.

H. HOUSTON & Co., Plumbers,
157 Smithfield street.

Spelling Match.

The spelling match noticed a few days ago, we learn, has been set for Friday evening next. It is proposed to hold it in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, and it promises to be a thoroughly enjoyable one. The price of admission is placed at a very low figure, and we know of no place where so much profitable amusement can be had at so little expense.

Another "Rise" in Chartiers Creek.

Monday night a gorge up towards the headwaters of Chartiers creek gave way, and there was a rushing of the waters which did considerable damage. Bridges Nos. 6 and 7, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad were swept away, and trains were unable to cross yesterday, the passengers having to be transferred. The water rose almost to flood height, at Mansfield, but did no material damage, except submerging properties occupying low situations.

City Warrants on the Street.

The police yesterday received their warrants for salaries for the month of January, and there being no money in the Treasury, the paper was forced upon the street. Brokers, it is said, are looking for a rich harvest during the next four or five months. At Judge Mellon's bank there was quite a rush, and at first the charge for discounting $75 was $2 50. During the afternoon, however, the Judge held them at $2 40, we are told, and plenty of customers.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers.

Following is the report of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for February:

DELIVERED.	
Mail letters	186,613
Mail postal cards	13,723
Drop letters	31,107
Drop postal cards	9,510
Registered letters	96
Newspapers, &c	78,892
COLLECTED.	
Mail letters	138,759
Drop letters	21,850
Postal cards	7,344
Newspapers, &c	12,624

Last collection from street boxes, 7 P. M.

The Free Dispensary.

During the month of February there were six hundred and eighty-eight prescriptions issued free from the Homœopathic Dispensary. Two hundred and and forty visits were also made by members of the Dispensary staff, to those who were too ill to come to the Dispensary. There were this same hundred and thirty-eight prescriptions issued and filled by the out-door department of the Homœopathic Hospital, proof of the enterprise. The Dispensary is open daily, except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M.

Martin's Varieties Again.

Harry Martin, proprietor of the disreputable varieties theatre on Fourth avenue, was again brought before Mayor McCarthy yesterday. This time the charge is, carrying on a show without the required city license. It appears that Mayor McCarthy has refused to issue a license to Martin, owing to the indecency of the exhibition. Having continued the show regardless of the want of the necessary documents, an information was made against him. Bail was given, and the question as to the character of the establishment will likely be brought out at the hearing.

Drawing in the Public Schools.

Objections are made, in some quarters, that drawing in the publicschools is simply a luxurious and ornamental graft upon the usual course. Nothing, however, in the "three R's" can be more primary or rudimental than drawing. It is writing in another shape and with other characters, and when geography and the use of the globes, the higher mathematics, and the sundry "ologies" of the advanced curriculum fail to bring their proficient bread, the simpler elements may stand between life and death; the knowledge of form, an appreciation of room for it, and of place upon paper an original pattern, is worth thousands of dollars to its possessor.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively promptly reports the deaths in the city during the week ending February 27th, as follows:

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; abscess, tumor, 1; angina pectoris, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 2; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cleft palate, 1; calculus, cystic, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 7; diphtheritis, 3; diabetes, 1; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typhoid, 1; fever, scarlet, 5; gastritis, 1; homicide, legal, 1; meningitis, subacute, 1; meningitis, chronic, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 10; scarvy, 1; scrotula, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; stillborn (mesenteric), 1. Total, 59.

Of these, 57 were white and 2 colored. Married, 16; single, 42; widows, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 35; other parts of United States, 11; Germany, 7; Ireland, 5; not stated, 1. Age—Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 7; 2 to 5 years, 5; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 30 years, 4; 30 to 40 years, 3; 40 to 50 years, 6; 50 to 60 years, 3; 60 to 70 years, 5; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 2, 90 to 100 years, 1. Total, 59.

Survey Committee.

A regular meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Aull in the chair.

Petition for locating Bedford street, in the Thirty-second ward. Referred to the Engineer, for plan of location.

Resolution to change location of the bridge at Thirty-third street. Laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Centre street, Twenty-first ward. Referred to the Engineer, to report plan.

Ordinance vacating a part of Lake street. Referred to special committee.

Petition for vacation of Piermont street, Thirty-second ward. Referred to special committee, Messrs. Boucher, Hughs and Nesmith, to examine and report.

Mr. O'Neill, from the special committee on Bedford avenue, reported progress. Report accepted and committee continued.

The engineer reported a plan of Spruce street, from Grandview to Virginia avenue. Referred to the clerk to prepare an ordinance in accordance with the plan.

Pay roll for February for $625 was presented and approved.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Seibert, Morrison, Breed, Anderson and Murray, to examine plans of streets in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third wards.

The engineer was instructed to prepare plan of Meyer street, Thirty-second ward.

Adjourned.

Practical Charity.

Those in charge of hospitals, asylums, houses of refuge, and institutions of that character, bear witness to the gratitude with which a certain class of contributions is always received. We refer to gifts of old magazines and illustrated papers for the use of the inmates.

There has never been a time when as much enterprise and taste was displayed in illustrated periodical literature. The monthlies and weeklies carry a great amount of pleasure and information into thousands of households. But when read they are generally cast aside, or used for kindling fires, or given to the younger children for further ornamentation with the penny-brush and a generous application of water-colors.

Now, if those who do not care to keep the illustrated publications to which they subscribe, would make it a rule to send them to some institute for the pleasure of persons sick, or in prison, or dependent upon public charity for a shelter, a great amount of pleasure could be imparted in a very easy way. Only those who have chanced to see it, can realize the enjoyment with which an unfortunate inmate of an asylum, hospital or prison, receives a publication full of interesting reading matter and profusely illustrated. To turn such matter into a channel where it would do much good, would require little or no exertion or expense on the part of those who can easily afford it.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Report of the Finance Committee—Trouble About a Deficit—The Trust Company Matter—Two Mills Raised as the Amount of Taxation, &c., &c.

The Board of Controllers of Allegheny, held its regular monthly meeting last night, in the Common Council chamber, Mr. King in the chair.

Miss Maggie S. Bennie was reported as elected a teacher in the Primary department of the Second ward school. Election confirmed.

Mrs. Boardman was reported elected a teacher in the Intermediate department of the Eleventh ward school. Referred to Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Miller, from the Library Committee, reported the number of books circulated during the past month, 5,043, the largest number ever before issued in the same length of time.

Mr. Hobson, from the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee. The receipts from January 1, 1874, to February 1, 1875, were $128,228 75; expenditures during the school year, to date, $71,208 92; estimated expenses for next four months will increase the expense item to $119,055 64, which will leave an excess of receipts over expenditures of $1,193 11. Estimated expenses for the year commencing June 1, 1875, $119,900; receipts for the same period (estimated), $108,671 52, which will leave a deficit June 1, 1876, of $11,228 75. Taxable valuation of the district, $56,056,257, the rate of taxation on which is two mills. Fifteen per cent. is allowed for discounts and lost taxes, and includes the State appropriation and balance on hand June 1, 1875. In view of the fact that there will be a deficit of about $12,000 at the close of next year, it is recommended that the school be closed one month earlier this year, in order not to increase the taxes. The report was accompanied by a resolution that two mills on the dollar be assessed on all subjects and things embraced in the last valuation, and upon all male taxables of the age of twenty-one years the minimum occupation tax now allowed by law be assessed.

The committee ask for authority to borrow such amount as may be needed monthly to make up the deficiency caused by the inability of the Allegheny Trust Company to furnish the amounts necessary to meet the pay rolls.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Smith the Board proceeded to consider each suggestion and recommendation separately.

The first suggestion, that the schools be closed a month earlier, was discussed at length.

Mr. Malcolm Hay was opposed to the suggestion. He thought the money due from the Allegheny Trust Company should be forthcoming. If the board given by that company was worth anything the Finance Committee should proceed against the bondsmen and recover the money, instead of coming in here and telling us we must wait several months.

Mr. Hobson said the bondsmen were honorable men, and would make good the loss occasioned by the suspension of the bank. Unfortunately for them, however, they were stockholders in the institution, and would be heavy losers. They wanted time to get things into shape.

Mr. Hay said this illustrated the impropriety of accepting that bond without referring it to the Finance Committee for examination. Now it appeared that all the bondsmen were stockholders in the concern and were individually liable. It should have been seen to that good names outside the partnership were on the bond.

The motion to adopt the first suggestion was lost.

The resolution to assess the taxes at the rate of two mills was amended to two and one-fourth mills on the dollar. The amendment was lost—yeas 4, nays 31.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes 35, nays, none.

The request of the committee for authority to borrow money was granted.

The report as amended was then adopted.

A resolution that the Board should before organize on the first Tuesday in March, instead of the first Tuesday in February, was adopted.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Jonathan Gallagher, setting forth that a rule had been adopted by some of the teachers by which, at the close of the afternoon session, the scholars are asked the question, "Have any been talking during school hours, and if so, how often?" If any answer yes, some slight punishment is imposed upon them. The gentleman asks the Board to express their disapproval of such a practice. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Superintendent Davis presented his report for February. The total enrolment was 8,324; average attendance, 6,968; number of Primary teachers, 83; medium teachers, 42; grammar teachers, 43½; male principals, 14. The report was received.

The pay rolls were approved, as follows: January, $11,110; February, $11,195.

Adjourned.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The annual election for officers of the Chamber of Commerce, for the ensuing year was held yesterday, and attracted much attention among business men. The vote polled was large, and the canvassers did not get through their count until nearly six o'clock. The ticket, as voted, was elected, Mr. L. G. Graff, and one Director, Mr. Moses F. Herron, outside of the "regular" ticket, were elected. Following are the officers elected:

President—Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Vice Presidents—J. C. Lewis, W. McCreery, J. T. Stockdale, R. S. Waring, J. F. Dravo, Mark Watson, L. G. Graff.

Directors—James I. Bennett, A. M. Marshall, Capt. R. C. Gray, Addison Lysle, Thos. Wightman, Jas. Park, Jr., J. B. Young, Wm. Rea, J. S. Steinmetz, Simon Reymer, Dr. D. Hostetter, Phillip Reymer, Geo. A. Kelly, T. Brent Swearingen, G. W. Hailman, Daniel Wallace, M. F. Herron.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. Fulton & Co. and J. S. Adams were allowed to intervene in the case of A. Ackley vs. the steam tug "Little Giant."

In the case of the United States vs. the Fruit Distillery, &c., owned by John South, on motion of the United States Attorney, a decree of forfeiture was entered.

J. W. Gibbs, agent, was allowed to intervene in the case of J. B. Sneathen, vs. the freight of the steam tug Tom Ross.

In the case of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, a process of attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the 16th inst.

In the case of the United States vs. Captain D. R. P. Neely, the time for filing affidavit of defense was extended to the 15th inst.

In the case of Long & Pennock, bankrupts, of Butler county, the appointment of A. P. Nichol, of Millerstown, as assignee, was approved.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co., vs. King Bros., of New Castle, Pa., bankrupts, the usual order to show cause was made, returnable on the 12th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The argument list still engages the time of this court.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The Jury in the case of James Benny, Jr., vs. Charles C. Balsley, came into court yesterday morning, having failed to agree. The court declined to discharge them, and they are still out.

The case of Shaw *et al.* vs. Dallas *et al.*, was continued.

In the case of Renouf's administrator vs. Renouf, the jury found for the defendant.

Rosina McCheney vs. James K. Lanahan, Wm. Lewis and George W. Karns; action of trespass for the recovery of property. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Samuel Moore, by his next friend Charles Murphy vs. Geo. W. Smith. Action for damages for malicious prosecution. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Farthy McAfee vs. Wm. Scott. Action for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant in this case is a widower, considerably advanced in years. The plaintiff alleges that he promised to marry her, but in consequence of the opposition of a daughter, who kept house for him, the marriage was prevented at the time agreed upon. Subsequently the daughter died, and the promise was renewed. Although the plaintiff has been willing, and is still ready to perform her part of the contract, the defendant has refused to consummate the marriage according to promise. Damages are laid at $10,000. The case is on trial before Judge Kirkpatriak.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McDonough vs. Bracken; Cluley vs. Phillips; Wich vs. Garies; Garies vs. Wich; Blair vs. Gibson; Blair vs. Logan; Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company vs. Thompson; Styne vs. Heath; McBroom vs. Hollenstead Bank; Wilson vs. Irwin; McDonald vs. Hengebold, Jenner & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Patrick Stack indicted for assault on oath of Emanuel De Roy, was convicted.

W. D. Cragoe, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Walter H. Guthrie, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Mack, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Finley.

The jury found for defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank H. Busch, indicted for false pretense on oath of Henry Bost. The prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Wm. Riley, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Patrick Mulholland, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

Patrick Stack was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Abram DeRoy, was directed to pay the costs.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Barbara Litschue, indicted for larceny on the oath of W. F. Seol.

In the case of George Gillespie, indicted for embezzlement, on oath of John S. Patterson, the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The allegation was that the defendant, a constable in the Seventh ward, had collected $37 in rent for the prosecutor, which he appropriated to his own use.

Bernhard Speh, of Wilkinsburg, was tried for illegal liquor selling. Jury out.

John Vichman is on trial on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Jacob Dressel.

POOR GUARDIANS.

Meeting of the Board—The Funds—Tax Levy for 1875—Officers' Reports.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of this city met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid, President, in the chair.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE COUNTY HOME.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the committee appointed to confer with the Directors of the County Home, reported that they had held a consultation with the Directors. The differences between the Board, it will be remembered, related to claims of the Pittsburgh upon the County Board for the interest of the consolidated districts in the County Home. A written agreement was made out, in which the County Board promised to pay the sum of $7,000 to the Board of Guardians, $3,500 to be paid September 1, 1875, and the balance one year later with interest. The report was received and filed, and the action of the committee confirmed. The Committee on Insurance reported progress.

NEW TREASURER ELECTED.

Mr. Hartley, from the committee appointed to confer with the Treasurer, Mr. Hart, of the late firm of Hart, Caughey & Co., reported that the Treasurer, since the suspension of his firm, had held a consultation with his bondsmen, requesting them to supply the Board from time to time with funds sufficient to meet their wants. It will be remembered that the Board had about $17,070 deposited with the bankrupt firm. For this amount Mr. Hart had given bonds to the amount of $25,000, Messrs. Jared M. Brush, R. H. Smythe, W. K. Hart and John Penny being the bondsmen. Since the failure of the firm the Board have received their funds by effecting temporary loans. The committee also reported that Mr. Hart had declined to serve as Treasurer of the Board for the current year, and presented his declination.

The office was then declared vacant, and a proposal of the Duquesne bank for the trust of the funds was opened. They offered five per cent. interest.

This was the only application made, and on motion of Gen. Sweitzer the bank was elected treasurer, provided they give security to the amount of $50,000.

THE PHYSICIAN.

A discussion was then had in regard to the duties of Dr. Brewster, Physician to the Home, Mr. Douglass having raised the question as to whether he was at liberty to practice outside the Home. Several members held to the opinion that the physician should spend his whole time at the Home, while others took the position that he was at liberty to attend patients at all times when his services were not needed at the Home. Mr. Hartley, who held to the latter view, stated that there was a disposition on the part of some persons to frighten Dr. Brewster away. Heretofore no physician had been deterred from practicing outside the Home, provided he had time to do so, and it was unreasonable to ask otherwise, as his salary was only $800 per year. The matter was finally settled with the understanding that the physician was at liberty to practice, if his duties at the Home would allow him to do so.

The selection of druggists was postponed till the next meeting.

On motion, the bonds of the Secretary and Superintendent were increased to $5,000, and that of the Assistant Secretary to $2,500.

TAX LEVY FOR THE YEAR.

On motion it was decided to levy an assessment of one-half mill to meet the expenses of the year. The total valuation upon which the levy is made is estimated at $170,000,000, which will yield about $84,000 for the county use. The Board

INMATES OF THE HOME.

The Superintendent of the City Farm, W. S. Bullock, presented his report for the month of February as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates at Home Feb. 1	247	136	383
Arrivals during Feb.	18	8	26
Total	265	134	399
Discharged	9	3	12
Elopements	7	3	10
Deaths	2	1	3
Inmates on March 1st	257	117	374

Making a reduction of nine during the month. Tramps were accommodated as follows: Meals furnished, 1,199; lodgings, 935.

Received and filed.

PHYSICIANS' REPORTS.

Dr. A. V. Chesrowm, Physician for the South Side district, reported 157 visits made and 89 office patients treated during the month.

Dr. George Purviance, for the First district, reported 132 visits and 21 office patients.

Dr. A. McCandless, of the Second district, reported 279 visits and 130 office patients.

The report was received and filed.

Bills to the amount of $5,540 were approved.

Adjourned.

KANSAS NEBRASKA SUFFERERS

Letter from A Former Pittsburgher.

Captain R. A. Shearer, formerly of this city, but now of Plum Creek, Dawson county, Nebraska, writes to a friend, returning thanks for clothing and other supplies sent him for distribution among the destitute in his neighborhood. He says: I have been very busy during the last two weeks issuing clothing that I received from Greensburg, Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown. The donors have the gratification of knowing that at least twenty families have been pretty comfortably clothed. The clothing from Greensburg was nearly all new. One box of shoes was worth over one hundred and twenty-five dollars. I think I must have issued at least $400 worth of clothing the last ten days. Money is badly needed to buy flour and other necessities. Some families during the last five weeks have had nothing to live upon but unsifted corn meal. I have been careful in all my distributions to give only to the worthy ones. The women need stockings and under clothing badly.

Packages for this section should be plainly marked, Lieut. Trout, Secretary Aid Society, Omaha. Forward to Captain R. A. Shearer, Plum Creek, Dawson county, Nebraska.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will appear this evening in his sensational specialty, "Across the Continent." Many startling effects are introduced, and the young actor is efficiently assisted by the full strength of the stock company, no less than eight ladies taking part. There is a good deal of promiscuous shooting, but it is all confined to the stage, and the audience is secure from harm. The piece concludes with a sharp fight between white and red men, the former coming off victorious and the American flag waving in triumph over the downfall of treachery and malice.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The regular Wednesday matinee will be given at the theater this afternoon, at which the entire force of the double company will appear in a fine selection of variety acts. In the evening a long programme may be looked for. The attendance continues large.

The Gounod Club in "Martha."

The Gounod Club have been before the public for some time, and their performances have been and promise to be numerous. Under these circumstances they come within the pale of fair, honest criticism, and they can fully challenge it. The performance last night was, taken as a whole, highly creditable to principals, chorus and orchestra. There were, however, some exceptions, as will naturally happen when the chorus and orchestra do not practice professionally together. For instance, *Lionel's* best number, in the third act, came very near being spoiled by half the orchestra being out of tune. This was manifest, for before the wand of Mr. Tetedoux called an additional force to bear, he had been in perfect harmony; however, the little defect passed muster very well. Of the principals we may say that they were weak, with the exception of Mr. Zimmerman, who was considerably under his part in both acting and singing. His voice is a pure tenor, he manages it well, and he has a singularly perfect enunciation. Mrs. Woodward, as *Martha*, and Miss Gertrude Philleo, as *Nancy*, were good, very good, from an amateur point of view; but their voices had a thinness and their actions a constraint unknown to professional performers. Of the two, we would award the palm to Miss Philleo, though her articulation was rather indistinct and her solo in the third act was weak. "The Last Rose of Summer," the burden of the opera, received a deserved *encore*, and the singing and acting of Mrs. Woodward received, at other points of the opera, deserved applause. Mr. Paul Boehme was an acceptable *Plunkett*. He earned an *encore* he did not receive in the drinking song, but his voice, like that of most amateurs, was hardly equal to the occasion. He acted well, however, and merited all the applause he got. Mr. Rhinehart, as *Tristan*, was unfortunate in his singing, as in his love; both were at times "out out of tune." In conclusion, we must yield the palm to Mr. Zimmerman, who left very little to be desired in eitheracting or singing. If he is not in the profession, he ought to be. We have seen many men of great pretensions do far less execution. The choruses, except the final one, were admirably rendered, and showed the careful training of Mr. Tetedoux. The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Teorge, with the trifling exceptions we have made, did as well as could be expected.

Sweet.

Henry Sweet the Titusville counterfeiter whose bail was lately reduced from $10,000 to half that sum, had not succeeded in getting bonds even in that amount, and now another information has been lodged against him, charging him with having passed a $500 counterfeit note at Corry. This was done to prevent his release on bail, as it is alleged that if he could get bonds in $5,000, he would have had left inadvertently on the seat.

THE COLORED BOILERS.

They Will Arrive To-day—Ample Arrangements for Their Protection—A Talk With an Officer of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company—The Claims of Boilers to be Classed as Skilled Mechanics, &c., &c.

Desiring to obtain correct information concerning the engagement of colored boilers by the Pittsburgh Bolt Company, to supply the places of the men who refused to work at the reduced wages, a COMMERCIAL reporter called yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, on Liberty street, where he had a conversation with one of the officers, in which he obtained the following facts:

The colored boilers, numbering about forty men, will arrive to-day. They will not be accompanied by their families, as has been stated, and will not be quartered in the houses now occupied by the striking boilers. For the better protection of the colored boilers, it has been deemed best to provide quarters for them in the works. Arrangements have been made with the Mayor to furnish ample protection to those men, by a large detachment of the police force if necessary. It is also understood that Governor Hartranft has been apprised of the matter, and that he has given assurances that nothing shall be left undone to preserve the peace and punish offenders should an outbreak occur.

By the articles of agreement between the company and its late employees, the latter could be thrown out of their homes to-day, but the officers of the company say they have no disposition to cause unoffending women and children to suffer, and most of them will therefore be permitted to remain in undisturbed possession of the houses until the men can find other quarters. Some of the houses, however, will be needed for the accommodation of a number of white boilers—non-union men—who have expressed a willingness to go to work with the colored men. For this reason several of the strikers have been notified to vacate the houses in which they reside, and they will leave to-day. No trouble on this score is anticipated.

In reply to a question as whether the trade of a boiler was difficult to acquire, our reporter was told that it was next to no trade at all—that a boiler was little more than a common laborer. In explanation, the gentleman said: "Any man possessing the requisite strength and ordinary intelligence can learn all about boiling iron in four months."

The reporter asked, "At $4 50 per ton, how much per day could these men make?"

Answer—Our boilers averaged a ton and a quarter per day. At $4 50 per ton this would give $5 62½. The boiler would get exactly $3 50 of this amount. It is safe to say that at the wages offered boilers could make $2 50 per day all the year round.

Question—Is not the work much harder to perform than that of any other labor?

A.—It is pretty hard while it lasts, but the work of a boiler—that is, the hard work—only lasts about three and a half hours each day.

Q.—Do mechanics generally make more than $2 50 per day?

A.—A majority of them cannot now command more than $2, and there are plenty of them who cannot get work at any wages. This is a thing the boilers do not take into consideration. While they argue about wages and the cost of living, they lose sight of the general stagnation of business.

Q.—Do you anticipate any trouble with your late employees?

A.—I do not think they will interfere with us. We have dealt fairly with them. Last Friday I called them together and told them they had only one more chance to go to work at the reduced wages. They whooted at the idea. I told them we proposed to supply their places; they said "shoo!" and we went ahead. We parted good friends, however.

There was some further conversation, in which our reporter was informed that a majority of the manufacturers are opposed to starting their furnaces at $4 50, as they could hardly see their way through their difficulties at that figure. They objected to paying more than $4. They had finally agreed, however, to resume at $4 50, but they did so reluctantly.

Flood Items.

The large ice gorge formed on Big Yellow creek, at Hammondsville, Ohio, moved last night, and gave way the county bridge. The ice has stopped and the water has risen to such a height that many families living along the shore of the creek have been compelled to abandon their dwellings, and it is feared that when the gorge moves great destruction may result.

A dispatch from Kittanning, up to 7 P. M., report no change in the situation there since morning. The ice was just as it had been, and the river at a stand.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"SHAKY" PATTERSON got thirty days in the workhouse.

"LINGERING in the lap of spring," in the most improper manner.

THE author of "Beautiful Snow" has left the country in disguise.

A NEW pavement is wanted round the Diamond market building.

THE firemen have not been paid for their services during February.

AN old lady named Wengel fell on Pike street, Allegheny, yesterday, breaking her leg.

THE Senator-elect from Minnesota isn't a graduate of Yale. Duquesne College is his alma mater. Bully for Duquesne!

THE Bolt company are preparing to start their puddling furnaces on the arrival of the colored employees of Virginia.

YESTERDAY a black alpaca dress was found in Allegheny. The owner can obtain the same by calling at No. 237 Ohio street.

AN address concerning the Centennial tea party was handed in at this office about two o'clock this morning—too late for publication.

MR. LAWRENCE SPROAL, proprietor of the White House, Fifth avenue, will distribute five hundred loaves of bread to the poor to-day.

A CERTAIN attzche of one of our local contemporaries is very near-sighted. He wears glasses upon his nose, and under it, frequently.

THE Board of Revision yesterday held a long session, and heard a large number of appeals from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.

THREE columns of the Liverpool *Mercury* are given to a report of one of the revivals of Messrs. Sankey and Moody, the American revivalists.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the great temperance lecturer, will deliver his new piece, "Man and His Master," at Library Hall, to-morrow, Thursday evening.

The Forbes district, Sixth ward, school board have started a library, and teachers and pupils are gratified. Donations of good books are solicited from citizens.

CHARLES BACH, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting a German in Allegheny several months ago, was fined $25 and costs, which his female friends paid.

THE will of the late S. Frank Quigg was filed this morning in the Register's office. The document is dated January 12, 1874, and Mrs. Margaret J. Penny is appointed sole executrix.

AN old man named Marquis, residing at No. 17 Pike street, Allegheny, fell down on the steps of his house Monday night, injuring himself fatally. He died yesterday morning.

THE Chicago Temperance Alliance has issued an address to employers, asking them to make Monday, instead of Saturday, their pay day in future. Why not do the same in this city?

THE following Pittsburghers were registered at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, last Saturday: E. Fawcett and wife, Dan. Ayres, Miss Houston and Mr. J. G. Ayres.

TOM ALLEN, the present champion of the world, who is on his way East to arrange the preliminaries for the battle to fight which he is now matched, will be in this city on Friday and Saturday.

The Humane Society met yesterday, Mr. Charles A. Colton in the chair, and transacted routine business. The society is moving along slowly but surely. Citizens favoring its objects are invited to join and aid the good work.

MOSES HUCKENBOTTOM was lodged in jail yesterday on a bail piece issued by the Clerk of the Criminal Court. The prisoner is charged with felonious assault and battery, and was surprised by his bondsman, J. G. McFarlane.

THE demand for shot-guns during the past few days has been unusually brisk. It is supposed to have been prompted by a popular desire to observe and break speedy vengeance upon the man who was heard to say, "Well! Spring is here at last."

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of John Myler, of Reserve township, who fell dead in Shaler's saloon, on the Perrysville road. Deceased was aged forty-six years, was a coal miner, and leaves a wife and four children. Heart disease.

CARRYING manners to excess is not a common fault, nor is it very reprehensible; but a little girl up town rather overdid politeness yesterday, when returning from an errand she delivered herself of her message thus: "Aunt, the lady whom you wished to see cannot do your washing Wednesday, as she has already accepted an invitation to wash on that day."

ALDERMEN are very negligent in making returns of their informations to constables, and defendants are often kept for weeks in prison upon the shallowest pretexts. Judge Ewing is "after" these delinquents, and intends to bring them up to the scratch. Yesterday he made an order on an alderman directing him to return an information to court against a party who has been in jail for some five or six weeks.

DEPUTY CORONER REED yesterday brought suit for debt, on paymaster's bond (penalty $20,000) against J. W. Johnston, late principal, and Joseph Cunningham, John Simpson, John Ferguson, D. H. Wallace, Wm. Watson and Wm. Brown, sureties. The United States Attorney also brought suit for the recovery of penalties contained in section 3,284 of the Revised Code, against Hoffman & Co., of Butler county.

VIRTUE is its own reward. Yesterday a young man on a Penn street car gave up his seat to an old lady, and crossed the aisle to one much less desirable in some respects, since there was a draft from the door on one side of him and a pretty girl, whose mother had just left the car, on the other. Giving his moustache a fancy twist, he had just dropped into the seat vacated by the pretty girl's ma, when he ran himself into the shawl-pin she had left inadvertently on the seat.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Both Roads Doing a Good Business—No Signs of a Compromise.

There is not much change in the status of affairs between the two great competing lines, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. A somewhat singular feature of the contest seems to be, that while the Baltimore and Ohio Company are selling immense numbers of tickets, and their passenger trains are daily filled, the trains on the Pennsylvania line show no diminution in the number of passengers. It appears that many more tickets are being purchased over the Baltimore route than are being used, and that these will be kept for future use, after the old tariff of fares is established. If this be so, the cheap fares will continue long after the war is declared ended. The Baltimore *American* says:

"The second week of the railroad war closed on Saturday without the slightest indication as to when or how it would end. The Baltimore and Ohio Company allege that they are selling enough tickets to supply all those contemplating trips westward for months to come; that they are running their passenger trains filled to repletion, having in many instances to put on extra cars, and that for these and other good and substantial reasons they mean to fight the battle out if it takes until Christmas. The Pennsylvania Company claim that the alleged extra sales of tickets by the Baltimore and Ohio and increased travel over that road have not caused any diminution in the number of tickets sold via the Pennsylvania route, and that they run the same number of passenger cars with the same number of occupants on the average that they did before President Garfield issued his famous manifesto. Of course, under these circumstances, the Pennsylvania company do not feel the least disposition to yield one jot or tittle. Whether the result of the contest proves that one or the other of the great corporations is right in the claims made or the positions assumed, or whether it will only be another illustration of the well-known story of the Kilkenny cats, remains to be seen. Barring the stockholders of the two companies, the public are perfectly content to calmly await the issue, and there are many who are commencing to entertain the conviction that, if the fight is continued much longer, and the stories of both companies are to be believed, the problem of cheap transportation is much nearer being solved than ever before."

As to freights there is no material change. The rates given are only good from day to day, and there are often four or five cents difference between those given on two succeeding days. This state of affairs always keeps the street agents on the alert for shipments. One of the agents for the Pennsylvania Company sports a jagger and a horse that he says can make railroad time. He has great advantage over his competitors in this respect. Numbers of packing houses are located at Canton, which locality this aristocratic seeker after freight claims he can entirely traverse, and secure all the shipments for the day before his friend representing the Baltimore and Ohio reaches the scene. Sometimes after he has gotten through with this portion of his soliciting and be on his return he will meet the latter coming down. Freight agents were never so busy as now, and, in their own language, it is better than a circus to watch them cavorting around a large shipper and offering him the "very lowest rates."

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Committee Meeting—New Appointees—Uniforms—A Protest.

The Police Committee of City Councils met last evening, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

Mayor McCarthy presented the following additional appointments to the force: James Shannon, Geo. F. Alstadt, Patrick O'Reiley, Joseph Burke, James Smith, David Stewart and Thomas Chidlow, patrolmen, and James Smith and Peter Emich lamp-washers. The above presented themselves and were confirmed, as were also a number of the former appointees.

The pay rolls for February, amounting to $13,807 74, were presented, and after explanation regarding certain objections by Mr. Braun, were approved.

UNIFORMS.

Mr. Rowswell presented the report of the sub-Committee on Clothing on their action in letting the contract for clothing, etc., as previously published. A communication from Mr. S. Dejones, whose bid was the same as that of Mr. Oppenheimer, to whom the contract was let, was received and filed, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Foley presented a resolution providing that the Chief of Police shall receive and examine each uniform before they are distributed to the policemen. Adopted.

Mr. Braun then presented a written protest against the Controller certifying the warrants of certain policeman, whose names were on the roll. He asked that the same be attached to the roll, but a motion to that effect was lost.

A number of bills were presented and approved.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain if the statement is correct that three firemen, Messrs. Chism, Foley, Riley and Bennett, were not citizens of the United States.

An ordinance fixing the salaries of the detectives at $2 25 per day, was ordered to be reported to Councils with a negative recommendation.

On motion adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Meeting of the Riggs Investigating and Several Council Committees.

Following will be found a report of proceedings at various committee meetings in Allegheny last night:

THE RIGGS INVESTIGATION.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Poor Directors to investigate the charges against Dr. Riggs, that he used his position as a Director to influence votes, met, and adjourned without taking any action. The committee will meet again to-morrow evening.

CITY PROPERTY.

This committee elected D. L. Kephart Janiter of City Hall.

The contract for the improvement in the Mayor's office was let to Fisher & Aiken, at $100.

The contract for plating a cell in the Ninth ward lock-up was let to Robert Munroe, at $156.

It was resolved to purchase new chairs for the Mayor's office and return those now in use to Mrs. Callow.

The committee will report adversely to the roofing of the center of the Market House.

Bills to the amount of $250 were approved.

The Park Commission met but transacted no business beyond the approval of $349 worth of bills.

HEALTH.

The Health Committee passed some bills and instructed the Chairman to employ a man to take charge of the small pox patients in the hospital at the Poor Farm.

Dr. Cole was elected Physician to the Committee.

A special committee was appointed in conjunction with the City Solicitor to see what can be done toward abolishing the dog nuisance. If there can be found no State legislation adequate to the emergency, Solicitor is directed to frame a bill for legislative action, to impose a tax of ten dollars per head on the canine population.

City Markets.

A regular monthly me